

Bird-Lore

A BI-MONTHLY MAGAZINE
DEVOTED TO THE STUDY AND PROTECTION OF BIRDS
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AUDUBON SOCIETIES

Vol. XXIII

NOVEMBER—DECEMBER, 1921

No. 6

A Double Tragedy

By DR. and MRS. FRANK N. WILSON, Ann Arbor, Mich.

With Photographs by Dr. Wilson

IN MAY, 1920, while looking for nests in a large tract of brush and open woods in the western outskirts of St. Louis, Missouri, I flushed two Quail from the tall grass that grew about a brush heap, and a short search revealed a nest containing a single egg. During the next fortnight, I visited the spot frequently; each day another egg appeared until the set contained twelve. Then, for the first time, I found the female on the nest. I was anxious to secure some photographs so I hurried home and returned with the camera and hiding-tent. The Quail was not at home when I got back and did not return until late in the afternoon. Two exposures, made just before sunset, were absolute failures because of the poor light, and although I sat in the tent most of the following day no more pictures were secured. Further attempts could not be made because of my departure from the city.

This failure only increased my desire to have photographs of a Bob-White, so I was very happy when, in June, 1921, a visitor at a farmhouse where I was spending my vacation found a nest in a neglected field, grown up to thistles and weeds. It was built just at the base of a tall bushy weed in a rather open spot and was completely arched over. There were twelve eggs piled helter-skelter, as if the bird had not yet begun to incubate. In the evening I put up the hiding-tent near the nest and concealed it with weeds, and the next morning, just after sunrise, I crawled in and made ready for an exposure. Observations made on the nest of 1920 led me to believe that the eggs were deposited in the early morning, but the half-hours and then the hours slipped by and the Quail did not return; so, after a time, I turned my attention to some small Sparrows that had built about 3 feet away from the Quail's nest.

I had noted their nest on the previous evening and had taken it for that of a Vesper Sparrow, a species that was abundant in the field; but now I recalled that the eggs were smaller and much less freely marked than the

usual eggs of the Vesper Sparrow, and I saw that the nest was partially arched over. This morning the eggs were hatching and the female was going on and off the nest frequently, bringing food to the newly hatched young and carrying away the broken shells. Once the male came and fed her as she sat brooding. I had an excellent view of them through the peep-hole, and it soon dawned upon me that I was dealing with an unfamiliar species. The median stripe



GRASSHOPPER SPARROW AT NEST

through the crown, the plain breast, a bit of yellow at the bend of the wing, and the insect-like song told me that my first Grasshopper Sparrows were before me. I promptly turned my camera upon their nest and secured a series of pictures.

I was still at it when, about 12.30 P. M., I saw the Quail just behind her nest. A few minutes later she came around the base of the tall weed at its door and entered. She seemed suspicious of the changed surroundings and at a slight noise from the tent she promptly took leave. A half-hour later she came back but was still restless and repeated her previous performance. Later in the afternoon she remained on the nest in spite of the various noises that I made intentionally and unintentionally. When I came out of the tent late in the afternoon, I found that another egg had been deposited. I had obtained several pictures but the darkroom proved them to be less perfect than I had hoped.

Two days later, I returned with the hope of securing better pictures. The nest now contained fourteen eggs. I had not yet convinced myself that this bird normally laid in the late afternoon, so I again entered the tent in the early morning, the most favorable time for picture-making, for the tent had been placed to the east of the nest. During the previous night the Sparrows had met with an accident too common to ground-nesting species. In order

to get suitable pictures I had pulled up and pressed down some of the vegetation that stood in front of the nest; and thinking that there was little danger, I had failed to conceal it when I left. Some prowling animal had happened along, and the four lusty young that I had inspected late on the previous evening were gone, scattered feathers at the door of the nest telling me that the mother had been caught as she brooded them.

I heard the male singing nearby, and once he came with food. He looked into the empty nest from which hungry mouths had been wont to greet him, and for a moment seemed puzzled (I hesitate to say dismayed) at the change. Then, after looking to the right and left, as if seeking his mate, he flew away and I saw him no more.

It was an hour or so later that I heard the peculiar call of the Cowbird, and almost immediately a female appeared in front of the peep-hole. She



A COWBIRD INSPECTS THE QUAIL'S NEST

had spied the empty Sparrow's nest and went directly to it. It apparently suited her purpose for after a brief inspection she entered and sat down. If I had only had the camera focused on the nest I might have caught her there, but there was no time to rearrange my apparatus. Whether she saw the feathers before the nest, or whether some instinct told her that the nest was deserted, I know not, but she suddenly jumped up as if frightened and came off. It was then that she saw the Quail's nest and she proceeded to investigate. Just as she was peeping in I released the shutter, but, unfortunately, the focus was poor and the exposure inadequate. Perhaps she realized that

a Quail would make a young Cowbird a poor foster mother, or maybe the noise of the focal-plane shutter startled her, for she soon flew away to seek some more suitable home for her future offspring.

After this incident there was a long, warm wait, but finally, about 2 P. M. the Quail came slyly through the grass and entered her nest. She repeated the tactics previously described, leaving at the slightest sound but promptly



"ON LEAVING THE NEST SHE STOPPED AS IF TO LISTEN"

returning. Sometimes as she left the nest she stopped for a moment as if to listen, giving just time enough for a fifth-second exposure. On one occasion she remained longer than usual; she appeared to be arranging her eggs, and as she turned about in the crowded nest she accidentally dislodged one which rolled over the edge. She came out at once, as if to recover it, but perhaps the shutter frightened her for she left promptly. After that she gave the egg no more attention and it remained outside until I replaced it before leaving.

Toward 4 o'clock she settled down and no noise that I could make seemed seriously to disturb her. She yawned occasionally, pecked now and then at some insect that had invaded her domain, but for the most part sat quite

still until I came out of the tent and approached her closely, when she flew directly off the nest to some tall weeds a few rods away.

A week later she was sitting closely and refused to leave even when I came within a few feet of her. Fearing lest she share the fate of her neighbor, I had carefully concealed the nest, but this precaution proved of no avail, and my hope of securing pictures of the young was never realized. On my next visit the nest was deserted, eleven damp, cold, and slightly stained eggs were inside, one broken shell lay a foot or two away, and many feathers about the doorway told of a midnight tragedy for which some prowling feline that is supposed to live on rats and mice and not on Grasshopper Sparrows and Quail, is probably to be held responsible. Hawks do not fly at night, Owls are very scarce in the vicinity; predatory mammals are also uncommon; so I am afraid that the cat (of which the nearby village shelters many) must be held the transgressor.



"SHE CAME OUT AT ONCE AS IF TO RECOVER THE EGG SHE HAD DISPLACED"

What Birds Signal with Their Tails?

By ERNEST THOMPSON SETON

IN EACH family of birds there seems to be at least one species that makes wig-wag signals with its tail, that is, uses the tail to signal to others of its kind. And in each case, with one or two rare exceptions, the tail so used is decorated with colors or with white spots, bars, and blotches, so as to make it more easily seen from far off.

The best known of these tail-waggers is the Robin. The clear white spots at the corners are very plain as the Robin alights and then, for the benefit of 'whom it may concern,' gives the wig-wag sign of his race—a wag down to right, and then a wag down to left, so the tip makes a cross in the air when he makes the full sign.

The Catbird is another. He has an extraordinary performance with a very unusual equipment. His outfit consists of a red lantern and a black fan for screen. He spreads the black fan (his tail), then raises it so you see the red lantern (his undertail coverts), then drops the fan to shut off the lantern, so we get alternately blackness and flashes of red-lantern light, recalling some of our army and navy signals.

The Song Sparrow pumps his tail as he flies.

The Phoebe makes an extraordinary performance with his tail, often swinging it in a *complete circle*. This is the great exception to the rule that the signal tail is always conspicuously marked, for the Phoebe's tail is very plain indeed, but used with such energy that it never fails to identify the bird, even without the aid of spots and bars.

His cousin, the Crested Flycatcher, does some adroit tail-work, greatly assisted by the fact that said tail is painted reddish brown.

The Hermit Thrush is a most delicate tail-wagger. When he alights he raises the tail about half an inch, then slowly swings it down again. The action is slight, but is made more effective by the tail being colored reddish brown, brighter than the rest of the bird's upper plumage.

The Water-Thrushes and one or two of the Warblers are wig-waggers, and I was surprised not long ago to see a Nuthatch, on my lunch-counter, turn his back and spread his tail like a little Peacock, as a kinsman came flying to join him. As the tail pointed straight up at the time, the white-and-brown-splashed under coverts were remarkable. They spread like a little aurora borealis, and surely were doing service as signals.

Among larger birds, the Sparrow Hawk and Pigeon Hawk signal with their tails. The Green Heron is an energetic wig-wagger. The Spotted Sandpiper is well known for his tail signal; usually its line of movement describes a W in the air, beginning at the tip on one side and ending at the tip on the other. There are tail-waggers even among the Ducks.

In general, whenever you see a bird's tail that is strikingly marked, you may believe that that tail is used in some sort of signalling. Every bird, indeed, has some identifying trick or color pattern, besides peculiarities of voice and flight. And one proof that they serve such purpose is the fact that it is by this that we identify them. A few are here noted. If you watch the common birds of the garden, you will surely discover many that have hitherto escaped observation.

Cultivating the Birds

By CRAIG S. THOMS, Vermilion, S. Dak.

With Photographs by the Author

BIRDS have become plentiful at Vermilion, S. Dak., and before the year is done nearly all of them seem to come to my yard. Of course, there are inducements. I feed them and water them and arrange nesting-places, and grow raspberries and strawberries, and have a home-garden, which provides them with numerous insects.

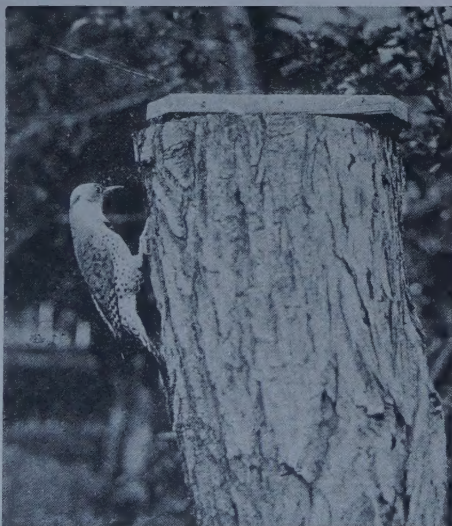
I have counted the following birds in my yard in a single year:

WINTER BIRDS

1, Downy Woodpecker; 2, Hairy Woodpecker; 3, Black-capped Chickadee; 4, Junco; 5, Cardinal Grosbeak; 6, White-breasted Nuthatch; 7, Red-breasted Nuthatch; 8, Brown Creeper; 9, Redpoll; 10, American Goldfinch; 11, Screech Owl; 12, Tree Sparrow.

SUMMER BIRDS

13, Robin; 14, Bronzed Grackle; 15, Red-winged Blackbird; 16, Cowbird; 17, Mourning Dove; 18, Blue Jay; 19, Flicker; 20, Catbird; 21, House Wren; 22, Wood Thrush; 23, Warbling Vireo; 24, Brown Thrasher; 25, Yellow-billed Cuckoo; 26, Chipping Sparrow; 27, Field Sparrow; 28, Rose-breasted Grosbeak; 29, Summer Warbler; 30, Kingbird; 31, Bluebird; 32, Baltimore Oriole; 33, Orchard Oriole; 34, Red-headed Woodpecker; 35, Least Flycatcher; 36, Wood Pewee; 37, Towhee; 38, Ruby-throated Hummingbird; 39, Cedar Waxwing; 40, American Coot (evidently exhausted in flight).



THE FLICKER AT THE DOOR OF HIS NEST IN THE LOG WITH THE KNOTHOLE WHICH I FIXED FOR HIM

MIGRATING BIRDS

41, White-throated Sparrow; 42, Lincoln's Sparrow; 43, Oven-bird; 44, Ruby-crowned Kinglet; 45, Golden-crowned Kinglet; 46, Black-and-White Warbler; 47, Maryland Yellow-throat; 48, Tennessee Warbler; 49, Black-poll Warbler; 50, Myrtle Warbler; 51, Magnolia Warbler; 52, Olive-backed Thrush; 53, Veery Thrush; 54, Hermit Thrush.

Besides the migrants named, others were seen but not identified.

One of the chief reasons for so many bird records in Vermilion is the interest taken by the school teachers and the instruction in bird-life which they give to their pupils. During a stereopticon lecture on birds not long since, the children were able to name every bird thrown on the screen. After the lecture a teacher proudly showed me the Bluebirds which her pupils had drawn in colors.



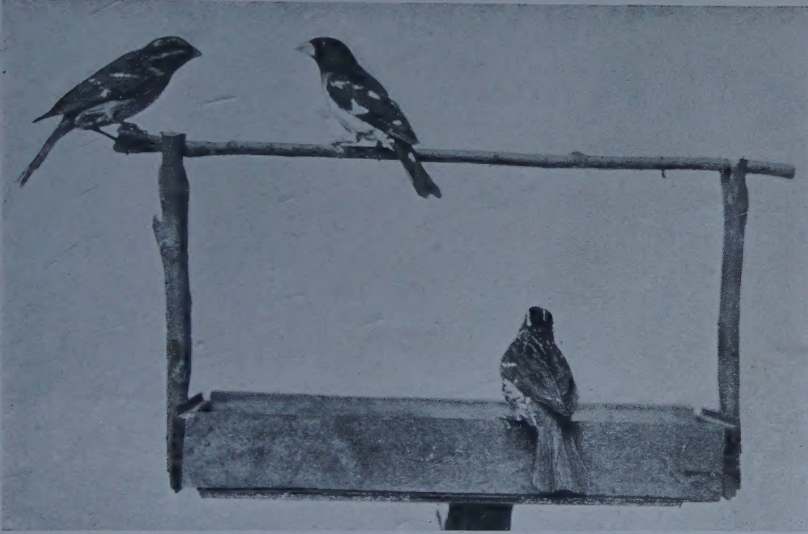
THE MOURNING DOVE DOES NOT SIP WATER LIKE OTHER BIRDS,
BUT SUCKS IT UP

The sympathy of children in Vermilion for every bird tragedy is very marked. Half a dozen small girls brought a wounded young Bronzed Grackle to our home one day to see if anything could be done for it. After a hard storm a group of children carried a dead Hermit Thrush to their teacher for identification. After a vicious winter storm a group of boys brought a wounded Lapland Longspur to our door. They had gathered a number of crippled birds into a hayloft where they could feed and be warm until well. A girl of six, between sobs, scolded a boy of ten because he had wounded a Grosbeak with his slingshot. And a little lisping lad of four rang the bell one day and timidly remarked, "I came to ask if a bat was a bird." Few are the yards where the children do not know the location of every nest and diligently guard them from all enemies.

So general is bird knowledge in Vermilion that men over seventy years

of age have bird-baths and talk knowingly about the actions of Blue Jays, Flickers, Catbirds, and many others.

The birds build their nests as near our houses as possible. A pair of Robins chose the bracket under my roof for their nesting-site, although the yard is full of trees, and as I write, their fledglings are calling loudly for food from the grape-vine trellis. During the cold spring rains those same fledglings, which were then sightless, featherless, wriggling bits of birdhood, were snug and dry under the roof. While the mother brooded them the father proved good provider, coming regularly with bug-steak and angleworm cutlets, and



A MALE ROSE-BREADED GROSBEAK BETWEEN TWO FEMALES,
NONE OF THEM CONTENTED

was quite unconcerned about high prices. When he came the mother would raise herself up and to one side and he would feed their tender young under her.

A sense of protection from enemies seems to induce birds to build on one's bracket, or sometimes on one's window-sill. It can hardly be for protection from storms, for just over my roof a Mourning Dove has placed her nest in the corner of the eaves spout, which is on the roof, not under it. Drenching rain and blazing sun do not disturb her in the least.

A half-dead plum tree holds the nest of another Mourning Dove. I have watched both of them at the work of nest-building. Most birds are yet in the 'tribal stage' in the sense that their women do the drudgery, but the female Mourning Dove has modern ideas. She sits on the nest, or rather where the nest is to be, and the male brings materials for the nest to her, dropping it at her side, and together they build the nest around and under her. He usually brings a single piece at a time, and when he comes with it he is just as apt

to light on her as on the branch at her side, or he steps on her back as he walks across to place material on the other side of her.

Doves are peculiar birds. They do not lift their heads when they drink, but submerge their bills and suck the water up. They do not feed their young like most perching birds, but regurgitate half-digested food into their throats. A friend, looking at the parent Dove feeding her young, said, "They are scrapping." It looked as though they were 'scrapping' with clenched bills, but it was the regurgitation process.

Although the Dove is proverbially gentle, I once saw the male drive a Blue



THE ROSE-BREADED GROSBEEK AND THE BROWN THRASHER AT THE BATH

Jay from the tree in which the female Dove sat on their nest, and when the Jay stopped in a nearby tree he went to the nest and took the female's place on the eggs, as much as to say, "Come and rob the nest if you can." One morning the Robin flew to the bath where the male Dove was drinking, evidently expecting to scare him away, but the Dove raised both wings in protest and stood his ground.

Last fall a pair of Red-headed Woodpeckers began excavating in a dead box elder limb in our yard. We wondered at this, for although Downy excavates a winter home, the Red-head goes South for the winter. Do they begin their next year's nest the autumn before? I planned to cut off the dead limb, but my curiosity was aroused and it was allowed to remain for 'scientific' purposes. I knew that Red-heads were lazy birds, watching for insects from fence-posts, and sometimes even taking them in flight, like flycatchers, instead of industriously searching and drilling for them like well-bred Woodpeckers,

but I had not suspected them of being too lazy to excavate their whole nest in the spring. No doubt I misjudge them, and they may have other adequate reasons for their conduct, but, sure enough, as I write (the following May) they are back finishing the excavation for their nest. Of course, I cannot swear that it is the same pair, but it doubtless is, for they have made themselves very much at home about the premises, as though knowing themselves on familiar ground. They eat suet at the food-box and drink at the bath like old-timers.



A MALE ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEEK, A DOWNY WOODPECKER, AND A BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE AT THE FOOD-TRAY. THERE WILL BE NO FEEDING UNTIL SOMEBODY LEAVES

My food box has a summer patronage that it never had before. Suet sunflower seeds, and cheese rinds constitute the bill-of-fare, and my summer patrons are Robins, Catbirds, Brown Thrashers, Chickadees, Downy Woodpeckers, Bronzed Grackles, and Rose-breasted Grosbeaks. Robins eat suet and even feed it to their grown young, but they dearly love cheese rinds. Thrashers and Catbirds like the same fare as the Robin; but Grosbeaks care only for sunflower seeds.

All the birds are jealous of each other's enjoyment of the food-table. The Catbirds slip in stealthily for a bite of suet as soon as larger birds leave. Downy creeps up the post on which the table is placed and surprises the feeders by appearing suddenly from below. The Chickadees are rather timid among so many giants, but they dart stealthily to the far corner of the table, snatch a bite, and hasten away in an ecstasy of achievement.

The boys take about as much interest in my bird families as I do, for they seem to belong to us all together. They come through the yard every few

days to see how many eggs are laid or how the young are getting on, meanwhile shying stones at the too-inquisitive squirrels or sicking the dog on the prowling neighborhood cat. They showed me where a Mourning Dove had appropriated an old Robin's nest for its own nesting-site, and where a Summer Warbler had placed its nest in one of my raspberry bushes. In fact, they allow nothing to escape my notice.

A pair of Flickers made their nest in a short log which I set on top of a post for them. The upper end of the log had a deep decayed knothole cavity. I cleaned it out as well as I could and covered it with a board, but at best it was a dirty sort of place. Having seen their well-made, gourd-shaped excavations, I was not sure that they would take kindly to my improvised cavity. But when their nine eggs were laid I found them on an exquisite bed of clean chips which they had chiseled out of one side of the knothole. They had thrown out the dirty chips, using only the small clean ones for their nest. These they formed into a neat low mound on the broad bottom of the cavity, and their eggs were laid in a shallow depression in its center.

The Cardinal Grosbeak has been seen in the woods of the Missouri bottom for several years, but they are now venturing up into town. They were frequently seen about homes last winter. Male and female came for a time to a friend's food-box to eat sunflower seeds. In the spring I saw a pair in my own back yard, and from all signs a pair is nesting this season in our nearest ravine.

My yard was as full of birds as my bushes were of fruit when my raspberries began to ripen, but I wanted a few berries myself, so I turned the bird-bath upside down and bade my feathered friends good-bye for a little while. In half a day nine-tenths of them were gone. When the berries are safe in cans for winter use I shall fill the bath again and invite the birds to return. From past experience I know that many of them will respond; but some of them will soon begin to gather in flocks for their southward journey, and I shall see no more of them until next year.



Billy, a Great Horned Owl

By DELL COLEMAN, Milwaukee, Wis.

BILLY and his sister, or brother,—I do not know which—were born in a Crow's nest 12 miles north of Decorah, Iowa. A farm-hand brought them to town and I bought Billy for a dollar. When he first became one of the family he was wrapped in a grayish down with a few pin-feathers for wings, but when put on a ration of liver, English Sparrows, rats and mice he acquired weight and feathers.

About the last of May he had become an expert flier and a public nuisance. We never kept him shut up or clipped his wings and so helped him indirectly to a great many adventures.

During most of the day he sat on the peak of the roof to the consternation of all respectable birds who mobbed him unmercifully. He would sit through it all sedately because, above all, Billy was a gentleman and never lost his dignity.

No sooner would anyone on the street come out and sit on the porch than Billy would make an informal call, prompted, of course, by the hopes of something to eat. He would always alight on the walk, hop up the steps, and then bob his head. If this did not get any results, he would utter a soft *l l l ap*, and if there still were no signs of capitulation, he would fly up on the person's knee, head, arm, or shoulder, and this always brought some sort of result, usually ending in a flurry of feathers and Billy on his back in the grass at the foot of the porch—and why? Because Billy was almost 2 feet tall, weighed in proportion, and had claws as big as my hand.

One morning, two dogs came into the yard, a collie and a bird-dog. Seeing Billy, who was sitting on a stump, they gradually approached. When within 20 feet of Billy, the bird-dog slunk away but the collie was curious—so was Billy! He drifted off that stump and onto the collie's back. With a yelp, the collie set about going away from there—Billy decided to go with him—and did! He dug his claws in and hung on, balancing with the aid of his wings, and, believe it or not, he actually lifted that dog off its hind feet for about 8 feet. When the excursion reached the sidewalk, Billy dropped off at the feet of a little girl. With a screech, she followed the collie. I called Billy back and locked him in the chicken-coop.

This was another of his traits: He would follow a Plymouth Rock hen all over the place if given a chance and never harm her, but was death on cats. One day a stray cat got in the yard and Billy saw it. Quicker than a wink he had that cat back of the head and it was the end of Mr. Cat. I tried to get it away from him and that was the first time he ever got in the least savage. Ordinarily I could roll him around, scratch his head, carry him anywhere and any way and he would never even offer to get mad, but this time he hung onto that cat with one claw and sunk the other into the calf of my leg and tried his best to bite my hand. I had to give up. He never bit or struck at me with his talons again.

It is a common belief that Owls cannot see by day, but Billy could catch a spermophile in the brightest sunlight. Occasionally I would tuck Billy under my arm and we would go out in the country to some dry pasture where I would set him on my knee and wait. Soon Billy would see a spermophile, watch it for a moment with a fierce glance then glide through the air on his 5-foot wings, and, nine times out of ten, he would bring back that 'gopher.'

Toward the latter part of August, Billy began to wander, sometimes staying away two or three days, but he never objected to being caught and would even come when I called. He was not so tame always, however. A friend of mine teased him one day. Billy stood for it awhile, but 'enough was too much.' That boy received four gashes on one arm and a finger bitten to the bone.

Unfortunately, Billy acquired a taste for Ducks and killed seven from a man's flock in the next block. The man took prompt revenge by shooting Billy.

When Billy was killed, he was almost full grown. His head still had down feathers but his 'ears' were an inch long. He had big yellow eyes the pupil of which he could dilate from the size of a pin point to that of a disc completely effacing the yellow. His throat was pure white and his 'vest' dirty yellow with penciled bars. His tail was fully developed. I did not have him mounted but have his claws, wings, and tail in my room.

And so endeth the tale of one Great Horned Owl that was gentler and more loving than almost any other pet I ever have had, and I have had a Crow, two Red-shouldered Hawks, a Blue Jay, two Screech Owls, a Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, a squirrel, a coon, and a blacksnake. I might say that I have never kept a single pet locked up nor prevented them from leaving when they so desired. Indeed, it took me three weeks to get rid of one of the Hawks. I even carried him five miles off and released him in the woods but he was home before I returned.



The Migration of North American Birds

SECOND SERIES

XVII. RUSTY BLACKBIRD AND BREWER BLACKBIRD

Compiled by Harry C. Oberholser, Chiefly from Data in the Biological Survey

RUSTY BLACKBIRD

The Rusty Blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*) occurs over the greater part of North America, exclusive of the western United States and the islands within the Arctic Circle. It breeds north to northern Ungava in Quebec, northern Ontario, central Keewatin, northern Mackenzie, and northern Alaska; west to western Alaska; south to southern Alaska, central Alberta, southern Wisconsin (casually), central New York, southern Maine, and New Brunswick; and east to Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. It winters north to Nebraska, Michigan, and southeastern New York, and south to the Gulf of Mexico, from Florida to eastern Texas. It occurs casually in migration west to British Columbia, Montana, and Colorado, and accidentally in California, Lower California, and Greenland.

SPRING MIGRATION

LOCALITY	Number of years' record	Average date of spring arrival	Earliest date of spring arrival
Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	April 6	March 29, 1913
Philadelphia, Pa.	7	March 13	March 3, 1906
Renovo, Pa.			April 17, 1915
Morristown, N. J.	18	March 12	February 2, 1890
New York City, N. Y.	11	March 29	{ March 9, 1889 { Rare winter
Shelter Island, N. Y.	5	April 6	March 27, 1899
Geneva, N. Y.	10	March 24	February 21, 1909
Hartford, Conn.	9	March 14	February 8, 1888
Providence, R. I.	12	March 26	March 17, 1918
Boston, Mass.	26	March 21	February 8, 1879
Rutland, Vt.	13	April 3	March 11, 1910
St. Johnsbury, Vt.	10	April 18	March 26, 1902
Portland, Maine.	15	April 2	March 15, 1908
Phillips, Maine.	8	April 6	March 24, 1913
Ellsworth, Maine.	8	April 1	March 21, 1913
Montreal, Quebec.	4	May 4	April 24, 1910
Québec, Quebec.	7	April 26	April 16, 1882
Godbout, Quebec.	2	May 3	May 2, 1883
Scotch Lake, N. B.	11	April 8	March 27, 1917
St. John, N. B.	10	April 4	March 23, 1898
Pictou, N. S.	9	April 5	March 22, 1894
North River, P. E. I.	5	April 16	March 31, 1890
St. Louis, Mo.	8	March 7	February 26, 1911
Port Byron, Ills.	6	March 12	March 4, 1918
Chicago, Ills.	24	March 26	February 25, 1906
Sedan, Ind.	15	March 18	March 7, 1893
Oberlin, Ohio.	25	March 17	March 5, 1910
Youngstown, Ohio.	12	March 17	February 20, 1915
Ann Arbor, Mich.	21	March 14	February 26, 1889
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	4	April 13	March 31, 1918
London, Ont.	10	March 29	March 14, 1911
Toronto, Ont.	3	April 6	March 30, 1904

SPRING MIGRATION, continued

LOCALITY	Number of years' record	Average date of spring arrival	Earliest date of spring arrival
Ottawa, Ont.	28	April 20	March 19, 1894
Keokuk, Iowa.	6	March 29	February 9, 1897
National, Iowa.	10	March 24	March 8, 1919
Madison, Wis.	17	March 22	March 8, 1914
Unity, Wis.	5	April 5	March 24, 1919
Lanesboro, Minn.	7	April 3	March 26, 1889
Minneapolis, Minn.	17	April 2	March 16, 1904
St. Vincent, Minn.	2	April 9	April 1, 1897
Aweme, Manitoba.	17	April 9	March 23, 1910
Qu'Appelle, Sask.	4	April 16	April 15, 1911
Fort Simpson, Mackenzie	3	May 10	May 3, 1861
Flagstaff, Alberta.	3	April 26	April 12, 1912

SPRING MIGRATION

LOCALITY	Number of years' record	Average date of spring departure	Latest date of spring departure
Raleigh, N. C.	15	April 6	April 26, 1909
Washington, D. C.	22	April 18	May 11, 1917
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4	April 19	May 1, 1915
Philadelphia, Pa.	5	May 5	May 17, 1885
Renovo, Pa.	6	May 10	May 22, 1910
Morristown, N. J.	13	May 4	May 18, 1917
New York City, N. Y.	7	April 29	May 13, 1903
Shelter Island, N. Y.	3	May 2	May 6, 1898
Geneva, N. Y.	4	May 1	May 7, 1918
Providence, R. I.	5	May 9	May 14, 1911
Boston, Mass.	18	May 8	May 22, 1913
Rutland, Vt.	4	May 2	May 8, 1912
New Orleans, La.	7	April 27	May 10, 1899
St. Louis, Mo.	4	April 18	May 1, 1909
Port Byron, Ills.	5	April 19	May 1, 1917
Chicago, Ills.	15	April 25	May 5, 1900
Sedan, Ind.	7	April 23	May 8, 1887
Oberlin, Ohio.	22	May 9	May 20, 1917
Youngstown, Ohio.	7	April 23	May 6, 1913
Ann Arbor, Mich.	4	April 24	May 3, 1907
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	2	May 17	May 26, 1918
London, Ont.	7	April 29	May 6, 1916
Toronto, Ont.			May 3, 1904
Keokuk, Iowa.	3	April 18	April 20, 1897
National, Iowa.	7	April 25	May 5, 1909
Madison, Wis.	12	April 26	May 7, 1909
Unity, Wis.	5	April 23	April 30, 1913
Lanesboro, Minn.	2	April 17	April 19, 1888
Minneapolis, Minn.	8	April 25	May 12, 1920
St. Vincent, Minn.			May 3, 1897

FALL MIGRATION

LOCALITY	Number of years' record	Average date of fall arrival	Earliest date of fall arrival
St. Vincent, Minn.	3	September 5	September 2, 1896
Minneapolis, Minn.	4	September 28	September 21, 1905

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FALL MIGRATION, continued

LOCALITY	Number of years' record	Average date of fall arrival	Earliest date of fall arrival
Lanesboro, Minn.	4	September 24	September 8, 1888
Unity, Wis.	3	September 20	September 12, 1912
Madison, Wis.	6	October 7	September 28, 1913
National, Iowa.	8	October 14	September 29, 1918
Keokuk, Iowa.	4	October 22	September 28, 1896
Toronto, Ont.	4	September 30	September 21, 1898
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	3	October 9	October 2, 1918
Ann Arbor, Mich.	4	October 15	September 22, 1918
Youngstown, Ohio.	5	October 21	October 5, 1916
Oberlin, Ohio.	5	October 1	September 10, 1900
Sedan, Ind.	3	October 9	October 7, 1905
Chicago, Ills.	6	September 25	August 30, 1906
Port Byron, Ills.	5	September 17	August 30, 1919
Athens, Tenn.	4	October 20	September 29, 1909
Harvard, Mass.	8	September 23	September 16, 1916
Boston, Mass.	16	October 10	September 30, 1886
Providence, R. I.	5	October 7	September 22, 1912
Hartford, Conn.	5	September 25	August 31, 1909
Geneva, N. Y.	7	September 28	September 5, 1915
Orient, N. Y.	6	October 16	October 3, 1908
New York City, N. Y.	5	October 7	September 1, 1914
Morristown, N. J.	16	October 12	October 4, 1914
Renovo, Pa.	9	October 8	September 14, 1903
Washington, D. C.	13	October 21	September 16, 1885
Raleigh, N. C.	11	October 26	October 14, 1895
Autaugaville, Ala.	2	October 29	October 19, 1913

FALL MIGRATION

LOCALITY	Number of years' record	Average date of fall departure	Latest date of fall departure
Flagstaff, Alberta.	3	October 16	November 9, 1909
Fort Simpson, Mackenzie.	2	October 6	October 13, 1859
Aweme, Manitoba.	14	November 5	November 22, 1919
St. Vincent, Minn.	3	November 12	November 29, 1896
Minneapolis, Minn.	3	November 8	November 10, 1899
Lanesboro, Minn.	6	November 13	December 3, 1886
Unity, Wis.	3	November 9	November 28, 1914
Madison, Wis.	10	November 8	November 26, 1911
National, Iowa.	8	November 4	November 13, 1915
Keokuk, Iowa.	4	November 16	November 24, 1896
Ottawa, Ont.	25	October 17	November 5, 1890
Toronto, Ont.	2	October 31	November 5, 1904
London, Ont.	2	November 16	November 27, 1901
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	3	October 20	October 31, 1920
Ann Arbor, Mich.	3	November 11	November 16, 1913
Youngstown, Ohio.	6	November 19	December 25, 1916
Oberlin, Ohio.	5	November 5	November 19, 1906
Sedan, Ind.	6	November 5	November 25, 1891
Chicago, Ills.	8	November 8	November 28, 1907
Port Byron, Ills.	4	November 13	November 18, 1914
Athens, Tenn.	4	November 16	November 21, 1908
North River, P. E. I.	2	October 2	October 4, 1887
St. John, N. B.	3	October 26	November 10, 1889
Scotch Lake, N. B.	10	October 15	December 27, 1907
Godbout, Quebec.			November 9, 1900

FALL MIGRATION, continued

LOCALITY	Number of years' record	Average date of fall departure	Latest date of fall departure
Montreal, Quebec.....	9	October 24	November 8, 1908
Ellsworth, Maine.....	3	October 30	November 4, 1913
Rutland, Vt.....	4	November 10	November 21, 1918
Boston, Mass.....	11	November 9	December 2, 1912
Providence, R. I.....	2	November 18	November 25, 1899
Geneva, N. Y.....	2	October 21	November 7, 1915
Orient, N. Y.....	4	November 13	November 25, 1909
New York City, N. Y.....	2	November 10	Rare winter
Morristown, N. J.....	10	November 9	November 21, 1909
Renovo, Pa.....	6	November 4	November 16, 1897

BREWER BLACKBIRD

The Brewer Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) takes the place of the Rusty Blackbird in the western United States. It ranges in western North America from southwestern Canada to Guatemala. It breeds north to central Manitoba, central Alberta, and central British Columbia; west to southwestern British Columbia, western Oregon, and western California; south to northern Lower California, southern New Mexico, and central western Texas; and east to central Texas, western Kansas, eastern Nebraska, eastern Minnesota, and casually to Wisconsin. It winters north to southern British Columbia, southern Montana, and Kansas; east to Louisiana and Arkansas; and south through the western United States to southern Mexico and Guatemala. It migrates east to Iowa, and casually to Illinois; and occurs accidentally in southeastern Ontario and South Carolina.

SPRING MIGRATION

LOCALITY	Number of years' record	Average date of spring arrival	Earliest date of spring arrival
Heron Lake, Minn.....	6	April 24	April 7, 1889
Elk River, Minn.....	4	April 23	April 18, 1917
St. Vincent, Minn.....	3	April 29	April 26, 1899
Onaga, Kans.....	23	April 10	Feb. 20, 1906
Vermilion, S. Dak.....	3	March 24	March 9, 1911
Grand Forks, N. Dak.....	4	March 27	Feb. 23, 1914
Charlson, N. Dak.....	3	April 22	April 17, 1913
Aweme, Manitoba.....	19	April 9	March 28, 1910
Indian Head, Sask.....	7	April 22	April 8, 1905
Eastend, Sask.....	7	April 20	April 11, 1916
Beulah, Colo.....	18	April 25	April 16, 1917
Denver, Colo.....	9	April 27	April 9, 1899
Yellowstone Park, Wyo.....	2	May 3	April 27, 1915
Rupert, Idaho.....	3	April 6	March 29, 1913
Terry, Montana.....	9	May 1	April 15, 1894
Great Falls, Montana.....	11	April 23	April 7, 1910
Flagstaff, Alberta.....	6	April 23	April 16, 1913
Edmonton, Alberta.....	4	April 29	April 10, 1910
Okanagan Landing, B. C.....	9	April 6	March 23, 1908

FALL MIGRATION

LOCALITY	Number of years' record	Average date of fall departure	Latest date of fall departure
Okanagan Landing, B. C.			November 22, 1919
Big Sandy, Mont.	3	October 6	October 19, 1905
Rupert, Idaho.	2	November 13	November 24, 1909
Yellowstone Park, Wyo.	3	October 17	November 1, 1917
Beulah, Colo.	7	October 14	November 3, 1908
Eastend, Sask.	2	October 28	October 30, 1910
Aweme, Manitoba.	14	November 2	November 13, 1901
Forestburg, S. Dak.	3	November 21	December 25, 1905
Onaga, Kans.	22	November 13	November 27, 1898
St. Vincent, Minn.	3	October 14	October 20, 1897

CASUAL RECORDS

Mount Carmel, Ills.	December 4, 1866
Delavan, Wis.	April 14, 1910; June 5, 1904
Freistatt, Mo.	March 1, 1885; November 7, 1886
Chester, S. C.	December 9, 1886; December 10, 1886

Notes on the Plumage of North American Birds

SIXTY-SECOND PAPER

By FRANK M. CHAPMAN

(See Frontispiece)

Rusty Blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*, Figs. 1-4). The common name of this Blackbird is based on its winter plumage which is broadly tipped with rusty brown, largely concealing the black base of the feathers.

In nestling plumage the sexes are alike, both being dull slate-color slightly washed with rusty. The postjuvenile (first fall) molt is complete and by it the birds pass into the first winter or 'rusty' plumage. As shown by Figs. 3 and 4 the sexes are then superficially alike, but examination shows that the male is blacker than the female. The difference between them becomes more marked as the season advances and the rusty tips gradually wear off, until, in April, the male, without gaining new feathers, has become glossy black (Fig. 1), and the female (Fig. 2), slate-color with usually some trace of rusty.

Brewer Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*, Figs. 5, 6). In Brewer's Blackbird the rusty tips, which so strongly characterize the winter plumage of the Rusty Blackbird, are too small to affect the appearance of the bird in nature, and at all seasons the male, after the postjuvenile molt, appears glossy black with the head and neck much bluer black than in the Rusty Blackbird.

Even in the winter female the rusty color is not sufficiently pronounced to create a marked difference between winter and summer birds, and at all seasons the female differs from that of the Rusty Blackbird, much as our plate indicates.

Bird-Lore's Twenty-second Christmas Bird Census

BIRD-LORE'S Annual Bird Census will be taken as usual on Christmas Day, or as near that date as circumstances will permit; *in no case should it be earlier than December 23 or later than the 27th*—in the Rocky Mountains and westward, December 20 to 25. Without wishing to appear ungrateful to those contributors who have assisted in making the Census so remarkably successful, lack of space compels us to ask each census taker to send only *one* census. Furthermore, much as we should like to print all the records sent, the number received has grown so large that we shall have to exclude those that do not appear to give a fair representation of the winter bird-life of the locality in which they were made. Lists of the comparatively few species that come to feeding-stations and those seen on walks of but an hour or two are usually very far from representative. A census-walk should last *four hours at the very least, and an all-day one is far preferable*, as one can then cover more of the different types of country in his vicinity, and thus secure a list more indicative of the birds present. Each report must cover *one day only*, that all the censuses may be comparable.

Bird clubs taking part are requested to compile the various lists obtained by their members and send the result as one census, with a statement of the number of separate ones it embraces. It should be signed by all observers who have contributed to it. When two or more names are signed to a report, it should be stated whether the workers hunted together or separately. Only censuses that cover areas that are contiguous and with a total diameter not exceeding 15 miles should be combined into one census.

Each unusual record should be accompanied by a brief statement as to the identification. When such a record occurs in the combined list of parties that hunted separately, the names of those responsible for the record should be given. Reference to the February numbers of BIRD-LORE, 1901-21, will acquaint one with the nature of the report that we desire, but those to whom none of these issues is available may follow the form given below. The date is important, and the species should be given, *in the order of the A. O. U. 'Check-List'* (which is followed by most standard bird-books), with, as exactly as practicable, the number of *individuals* of each species recorded.

Yonkers, N. Y. (to Bronxville and Tuckahoe and back).—Dec. 25; 8 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Clear; 5 in. of snow; wind west, light; temp. 38° at start, 42° at return. Eleven miles on foot. Observers together. Herring Gull, 75; Bob-white, 12 (one covey); (Sharp-shinned?) Hawk, 1; . . . Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 1. Total, 27 species, about 470 individuals. The Ruby-crown was studied with 8 x 8 glasses at 20 ft.; eye-ring, absence of head-stripes and other points noted.—JAMES GATES and JOHN RAND.

These records will be published in the February issue of BIRD-LORE, and it is *particularly requested* that they be sent to the Editor (at the *American Museum of Natural History, New York City*) by the *first possible mail*. It will *save the Editor much clerical labor if the model here given and the order of the A. O. U. 'Check-List' be closely followed.*—J. T. NICHOLS.

Notes from Field and Study

Ontario Notes

Located on the Canadian side of the Detroit River, we have maintained a feeding-station for birds for the past three winters. The first and second seasons we had only the Black-capped Chickadee, Downy Woodpecker, and the White-breasted Nuthatch. The winter of 1919-20 we had, in addition, Juncos, the Cardinal Grosbeak, Blue Jays, and five American Crossbills, two males and three females. The Crossbills showed practically no fear, and came intermittently for a month, gorging themselves on sunflower seeds.

age. The Warblers among them were utterly fearless, alighting on our hats, shoulders, and hands, pecking at the stone of my ring and accepting flies from our hands.

Among the birds was a bat (they seem to migrate), and a Sparrow Hawk flying with the ship made frantic efforts to catch the birds on the deck. As we approached within several miles of land, they all left hurriedly.

Last summer from one to three Sparrows would trail the numerous Robins on our lawn. Nearly every worm secured by a Robin would be instantly seized by the Sparrows



RED CROSSBILL

They remained feeding on our shelves for longer periods than any other birds we have ever observed, frequently over an hour at a time. We succeeded in taking a number of photographs of them, one of which is presented herewith.

In September, several years ago, on board the ore steamer *J. A. Farrell*, in Lake Superior, over 30 miles from any land, we awoke to find the decks of the vessel alive with birds, several hundred of them. We identified thirteen species, not including any doubtful young birds which were in all stages of plum-

age and made off with while the Robin would patiently hunt another one. This was while the Robins were feeding their young, who must have suffered in consequence.

The Sparrows follow the Cardinal to our feeding shelves, seeming to know they are immune while he is there. As he cracks grain, corn or sunflower seed, they seize upon every piece he drops and sometimes seize pieces from his mouth, which he does not resent.

We have tried, unsuccessfully, to decimate the Sparrows.—MARY D. PERLEY, *Ojibway, Ontario*.

Some Bird Observations During a Mild Winter in Central Oklahoma

The unusually mild weather of most of the past winter may have had something to do with the presence, in January, of three Sparrows that formerly we have seen only as spring and fall migrants, namely, on January 13, 1921 a White-crowned Sparrow, and three days later, a White-throated Sparrow and Vesper Sparrow. Most surprising of all was a Western Lark Sparrow, for these birds are normally summer residents here, arriving the last of March or first of April and leaving in September. On January 6, a warm summer-like day, I first discovered him, apparently in the best of spirits, but a week later, after a 4-inch snow, he looked rather forlorn, cuddling one little foot in his feathers while he ate grass seeds. On February 23, I again saw him near the same place, and this time he was singing the unmistakable song of his kind.

There were two snows in February, and they were the occasions of many bird guests coming to our feeding-stations, which until then had been patronized only by Plumbeous Chickadees and one male Downy Woodpecker. Texas Bewick Wrens surprised us by eating suet, bread-crumbs, and nuts; bird seeds were enjoyed by Juncos, Field Sparrows (perhaps the western subspecies), and a Lincoln Sparrow, while Cardinals liked all the eatables. It was a treat for our whole family to watch these fascinating visitors within a few feet of the window. One of the Juncos was curiously mottled with white spots on her head, back, and throat. We saw 'Speckles' February 7, 8, 15, 18, 19, 20, and 22. The Lincoln Sparrow came February 7, 8, 22, and 23; it was rather bellicose and drove the gentle Field Sparrows away. These last were the tamest, dearest little birds, and they paid for their feasts by singing most enchantingly on our grounds from February 12 till the middle of March.

Some of the migrants arrived this year as much as three weeks ahead of the dates last year, notably the Brown Thrasher, Vesper Sparrow, and Purple Martin. Others were about a week early, for instance, the Cowbird and Bronzed Grackle; but cold weather the

last of March seems to have delayed some species. As to nesting, a curious thing happened with a pair of Bluebirds and two pairs of Texas Wrens, for they built their nests in late February instead of the middle of March as usual, but they did not lay for several weeks, the first Bluebird's egg being found March 24, and as the Wrens still have eggs April 6, their date of laying could not have been much earlier. The Crows and English Sparrows we have observed are slightly later this year than last, for in 1920 we found four downy young of the former on March 28, and this year, five blind and naked young on April 4; while the first brood of half-grown English Sparrows was discovered March 20, in 1920, and not until April 3, in 1921. One pair of Western Mourning Doves are unusually early, having a full set of eggs about March 20. Last year we found no Robin nests till April, but this year two Robins were seen on nests March 23, and no less than six were incubating eggs the last day of this month.—MARGARET M. NICE, *Norman, Okla.*

Minnesota Migration Notes

Possibly an item in regard to date of fall migration in this vicinity may be of interest.

On August 20, the annual migration of Nighthawks occurred. I have noticed this on two previous years as occurring about August 15, when thousands went around this end of Lake Superior during the afternoon; all these noticed were within three-quarters of a mile of the Lake shore.

On September 18, the Blue Jays went south in force, hundreds flying through my yard.

On October 2, small unidentified birds went south in numerous flocks, edged about by hundreds of Hawks. This seemed to be the main migration of the smaller birds.

My home is about three-quarters of a mile from the lake, on the edge of the city, and all the birds above observed were seen between the house and the lake shore. Probably they had followed the northeast shore to avoid a long flight across the lake.—HOMER COLLINS, *Duluth, Minn.*

American Egrets in New Jersey

The appearance, in early September, of six American Egrets on the marshy banks of the Shrewsbury River has aroused an interest in water-birds among the bird students here, and their conspicuous size and white plumage did not fail to make them noticed by the children playing along the shore and by those rowing up the river.

We were watching from the opposite bank a Great Blue Heron cautiously walking along the shore lined with cattails, then wading in the water for fish, when, at a short distance, we could plainly see several large white birds. The little Italian boys, who have their playground here, informed us that they had been here for more than a week and that they were 'White Cranes.'

The following day we again watched carefully through our glasses and concluded, from the size, yellow bill, and dark legs, that the birds could be nothing but the American Egret, which doubtless have wandered north after the breeding season.

The six birds stood quiet on the shore, flying to a safer distance only as some boat passed by. Then we watched one walk up to the Great Blue Heron, and it seemed an association pleasing to both.

At this time of the year the birds are, of course, seen without their prized aigrettes, but their size and white plumage make them very striking.—ARLINE B. HOOKER, *Red Bank, N. J.*

Scarcity of Nighthawks

A note on the above in BIRD-LORE of July and August, by Mr. Fred J. Pierce, drew my attention to the deplorable fact that it is not only in this district of the Arrow Lakes, B. C., that Nighthawks are becoming scarcer.

I came to this country in May, 1913. That year Nighthawks were especially abundant. In the evenings, and even during hot summer days, one could hardly look at any point of the sky without seeing several represented by small specks, floating high up in the azure vault. On June 27 of that year, I spent the night in Whatshan Valley. After dark the air seemed alive with these birds. One heard their cries proceeding from every direction,

accompanied by a continual drumming—the noise emitted by the bird swooping downward. That fall a vast number of them migrated south, and we looked forward to seeing them return in strength the following spring, but were wofully disappointed. In 1914, very few visited these parts, and the same may be said of subsequent seasons. In the evenings three or four might be seen.

Here the falling off in numbers was both very marked and very sudden. Appearing in vast numbers in the spring and summer of 1913, in 1914 they had almost reached the vanishing point, and this scarcity has continued. Perhaps there were a few more of them here this summer than in 1914 and the following lean years, but it is a very slight increase, if any.

What caused this sudden diminution. I have proof that forest fires cause great havoc with the eggs and young, and the smoke hanging about a district during and after a fire causes the birds to temporarily leave the neighborhood, but forest fires cannot entirely account for the great reduction in numbers of this graceful and attractive bird.—J. E. H. KELSO, M.D., *Edgewood, Lower Arrow Lake, B. C.*

Olive-sided Flycatcher on Long Island

On Saturday, September 3, 1921, I had the good fortune to see an Olive-sided Flycatcher. It came to our telephone wire, not 10 feet from our piazza, and stayed from twenty minutes to half an hour. We studied the bird well, even using our field glasses, though it was so close. The fluffy feathers on the flank were very conspicuous. There were wing-bars. I am positive of our identification. I saw the bird again the next day, but not since.—(Mrs.) C. M. LOWERRE, *Southold, N. Y.*

A Friendly Wood Pewee

A friend and I had been for a cross-country walk and were coming down a hillside, watching the birds, when my attention was suddenly attracted by a Wood Pewee, which flew to a dead twig, not 3 feet above my head. I called my companion's attention to it, and as I spoke the bird darted at my head, coming

so close that I instinctively swerved. He flew back to his perch, and in a minute made another dart, almost brushing me with his wings. This time we realized that he flew at us purposely and for a second feared we might be stepping on a little bird. We moved, however, and the Pewee moved also, this time alighting on the ground almost at our feet. He seemed utterly unafraid, gobbling a green bug or two as though showing his accomplishments and cocking his head to look at us in most friendly fashion. Again and again he circled around us or flew to our feet, until, finally, I knelt, and, talking to him gently, held out my hand with one finger outstretched as a perch. For a few seconds he fluttered around me, then made a dart and pecked my finger with his sharp little bill. Three times this happened, and each time he alighted not more than a foot or two from me. After more advances he flew to a high tree farther down the hill and we thought he had gone. While we stood watching a Warbler, however, he returned and this time brushed my finger with his wings. Our little flirtation (he really did flirt, always keeping near me and yet never perching on my finger as I coaxed him to do) must have lasted fully fifteen minutes, and it was only the fact that

I could not stay longer that ended our 'affair.' He was still watching me when my companion and I separated and I continued my way down the hill.—BEATRICE SAWYER ROSSELL, *Albany, N. Y.*

Robin and Snake

A few weeks ago my attention was attracted by the actions of a female Robin, apparently having difficulty in the killing of a large worm. On my approach she flew up in a neighboring apple-tree, carrying a *snake* in her bill! She soon flew down onto the lawn again when, after some vigorous blows of her bill, the snake was killed. It proved to be a common garter snake and measured a trifle over 10 inches in length, with body well matured. Its neck had been broken. Is this unique? While I handled the snake the Robin perched on a fence about 10 feet away, intently watching me.

Being much interested, I had proposed awaiting further developments, but was unavoidably called away, and on my return, some time afterward, the snake could not be found. Query—Did the Robin take away the dead snake for food purposes?—W. A. MARSHALL, Rear Admiral, U. S. N. (Retired), *Jamestown, R. I.*

THE SEASON

XXVIII. August 15, 1921, to October 15, 1921

BOSTON REGION.—Evidences of the beginning of an unusually early autumn migration were apparent at the end of the period covered by the summer report from this region. During the last two months the birds have continued to pass through in an almost uninterrupted stream, many species arriving before their average dates and some species appearing in numbers far above normal. Perhaps the most striking event of the migration was the enormous number of Blackpoll Warblers that, day after day, during September, passed southward, making leisurely, but steady progress through whatever country afforded food and protection. A Blackpoll migration of such prominence has

not been noted here for several years, and its magnitude is especially surprising this autumn because the bird was poorly represented in its passage northward last spring. On four days in September, the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 24th, the Blackpolls sang freely, an occurrence of sufficient rarity to merit mention. It has often appeared to me that unusual behavior of this kind is not a local departure from the normal, but has its origin in some condition at work over a wide area.

Juncos and White-throated Sparrows came early and are still well represented. In mid-September a flight of Towhees appeared in remarkable numbers and surpassed any migration of this bird in recent years. During

the first half of October, Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers were unusually common. Promptly, on October 1, the Myrtle Warbler replaced the Blackpoll, and the migrating Bluebirds began to fly overhead in the early morning, giving their soft call which is as characteristic of October as is the 'wink' note of the Bobolink in the early hours of daylight in August.

There has been *no killing frost* to October 18.

On October 16, in the town of Belmont, Mr. George Nelson and I had an experience which I wish we might have shared with bird-lovers. The morning was a favorable one for observing birds—warm and sunny, with no wind—and twenty-five to thirty species came almost immediately under notice, but it was soon apparent that the bird most numerously represented was the Ruby-crowned Kinglet, a bird which is usually met with singly, or at most, not over two or three together. But here were half a dozen in the same tree and twice as many more within hearing, many scolding all about us and several singing a short variation of their song. We estimated, quite conservatively, that there were a hundred Ruby-crowns within a few hundred yards of each other, and even then we did not determine the limits of the gathering. Mr. Brewster says in 'The Birds of the Cambridge Region,' p. 382, "the . . . little birds are seldom very numerous, it being unusual to meet with more than three or four in the course of a single day; on exceptional occasions, however, I have known as many as a dozen or fifteen to be noted." I have never heard of an exception to this statement before.—WINSOR M. TYLER, *Lexington, Mass.*

NEW YORK REGION.—Up to about September 20, south-bound land-birds were recorded from near New York at very early dates. The height of the Blackpoll Warbler wave came about September 14, and a few Juncos, White-throated Sparrows, and Brown Creepers had appeared here and there before the 20th. On about the 20th, however, the pendulum swung in the other direction, thereafter birds being late rather than early. Migration was slack from September 20 to October 3, but between the 3d and the 8th a

wave of birds of unusual magnitude passed through, perhaps reaching its crest on the night of October 4 to 5, when many Thrushes arrived. Although their advance guard was so early, the main flight of late Sparrows had yet to reach us in mid-October, White-throats and Juncos having only just become common.

Except for casual occurrences, the Henslow's Sparrow at Bridgehampton, L. I., September 11, and Least Bittern at Shinnecock, September 12 (C. Johnston); the Yellow Warbler and Yellow-breasted Chat in Central Park, October 5 (L. Griscom); four Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, Van Cortlandt Park, October 10 (L. N. Nichols), appear to establish latest dates for the New York region.

As regards the abundance of various species, Tree Swallows were much in evidence throughout this period, not occurring in very large flocks for the most part, but streaming steadily overhead for hours. Sapsuckers were unusually numerous, after the early October flight. Both species of Kinglets seemed more than normally numerous, so the scarcity of Golden-crowns, extending over several years, may be considered at an end. Myrtle Warblers became abundant on the morning of October 7; Red-breasted Nuthatches were universally distributed, but the writer observed no great numbers anywhere, and failed to find them in a favorable Long Island locality on October 16.

On September 22, Mr. F. Kessler secured a Hummingbird which had flown into one of the laboratories of the American Museum of Natural History. It squealed angrily and continuously while he held it in his hand, and when liberated at an open window lost no time in taking its departure with the direct, rhythmical, slightly undulatory flight which migrating Hummingbirds employ.

The extent and character of the Blue Jays' migration is not fully known. Beyond a question, this bird is migratory, and yet certain individuals in this latitude are strictly resident. Some years ago a pair nested early, close to the writer's house in Englewood, N. J., which he is convinced were among several birds that had been fed regularly under his window during the preceding

winter. The species does not ordinarily occur at Garden City, Long Island, which is an isolated stand of shade trees, surrounded by open plains unsuitable for them. Blue Jays do occur, however, in wooded areas some mile or two to the north and to the south. On the morning of October 3, and again on October 8, two or three straggling Blue Jays were seen flying over, headed South, unquestionably migrating birds.

A Mockingbird was observed at Garden City on October 9. The peculiar status of this bird on Long Island has been worked out from past records as follows. Casual transient in May (May 10); rare but generally distributed early fall transient, August 10 (1920, Napeague Beach, W. T. Helmuth) to September 9 (1917, Mastic, J. T. Nichols); less rare local winter resident October 1 (1890, Thurston, 'Warbler' for 1913) to March 25 (1917, Garden City, J. T. Nichols).—J. T. NICHOLS, *New York City*.

PHILADELPHIA, REGION.—The weather for the period under consideration has been anything but seasonable, unusually hot days prevailing. The temperature for September averaged warmer than for twenty-one years. October has been quite fall-like to date (October 15) and the wooded sections are putting on their autumn dress, though many trees still are green. The first frost occurred October 13.

About the usual number of Gulls, Terns, and shore-birds were observed at Stone Harbor, N. J., August 14. Among the latter were 2 Piping Plovers, 1 Knot, and 20 Willets. Two weeks later, at the same point, with Mr. Pumyea, this bunch of Willets had apparently been reduced to one bird, and that one was crippled. The rest of the birds no doubt had 'passed on' via the shotgun route, as the Yellow-leg season opened on the 15th. Two Turnstones were noted on this occasion. Of course, the comparative abundance of the shore-birds cannot be judged by two trips, so it may be well to state that Dowitchers, Yellow-legs, Willets, and Curlews have been reported to have been exceptionally plentiful.

During September there seemed to be uncommon scarcity of birds, especially War-

blers and Sparrows. On September 11, at Fish House, N. J., no native Sparrows were seen, but 1 Red-eyed Vireo, 1 Black-and-White Warbler, and 1 Black-throated Green Warbler; at Cape May, N. J., September 18, (an all-day trip), 2 Chipping Sparrows, 1 Song Sparrow, 1 Towhee, 1 Myrtle Warbler, and 1 Maryland Yellow-Throat; at Cape May, N. J., September 25, 4 Savannah Sparrows, 2 Song Sparrows, 1 Towhee, 4 Yellow Palm Warblers, and 1 Maryland Yellow-throat. Hawks, which are quite certain to be numerous at Cape May by the last week of the month, were also absent. In fact, the only refreshing sight of the day was a flock of perhaps 10,000 Tree Swallows which swarmed along the wires and over the tops of the bayberry bushes. Where were the birds? Had they sought out the more quiet and shady nooks to avoid the excessive heat? It is quite probable, and so, many were overlooked.

With October came the great rush of later fall birds, some appearing in greater abundance than normally. The Ruby- and Golden-Crowned Kinglets, the erratic Red-breasted Nuthatches, and the Brown Creepers were among these. On October 3, a Brown Creeper worked on the trunk of a poplar tree here in the city for a half hour, never going farther up than the lowest branches, then dropping to the foot to repeat the operation. After the Creeper left, investigation proved the bark of the tree to be infested with a dark-colored aphid. Every day since, Brown Creepers have been seen hitching their way up the trunk of this tree. Evidently, the aphid is considered a delicate tidbit.

A number of birds have been somewhat late passing South: Green Heron, October 11; Indigo Bunting, October 12; Redstart, October 12; Tree Swallows, October 16; Ovenbird, October 16 (all at Camden); Ruby-throated Hummingbird, October 9 (Cape May).

Raptors were abundant at Cape May October 9; Turkey Vulture, 40; Marsh Hawk, 1; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 10; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Broad-winged Hawk (?), 25 (too high to positively identify); Sparrow Hawk, 3; Osprey, 6; Bald Eagle, 2; Duck Hawk, 1. Two Pectoral Sandpipers were noted the same day.

The fall wild fowl migration is well under way. On September 25, 2 Pintails were seen and on October 9, long lines of Scoters streamed down the coast. On October 15, a newspaper reported a thousand Canada Geese on the beach at Cape May. Twenty-five Pied-billed and one Horned Grebe were noted at Fish House, N. J., on October 15.—
JULIAN K. POTTER, *Camden, N. J.*

WASHINGTON REGION.—Ornithological interest about Washington during August and September, 1921, centered chiefly around an unusually early migration of northern birds. The chief autumn migratory movements in this vicinity take place during the period extending from the middle of August to mid-October, and while the general time of this migration has been practically the same this year, many of our transients and winter visitors have been earlier in their first southward movements. This was particularly observable among the Warblers, for some of these came in August, far ahead of their normal appearance. Such were the Chestnut-sided and Golden-winged Warblers, noted at Chevy Chase, D. C., August 13, by Dr. A. Wetmore and Mr. B. H. Swales; and the Canadian Warbler, observed at Plummer Island, Md., on August 14, by Dr. Wetmore. Furthermore, one Warbler broke all former records for early appearance—the Bay-breasted Warbler, found by Mr. B. H. Swales at Chevy Chase, D. C., on August 17, the previously earliest autumn arrival of which is September 1, 1896. Still another, the Myrtle Warbler, seen on August 14, at Alexandria, by Miss Katharine H. Stuart, was a full month in advance of its previously earliest arrival, September 14, 1918, except for a single record of August 7, 1859.

Two other species were reported earlier than ever before in the autumn: the Lesser Yellow-legs, seen August 15, at Hunting Creek, Va., by Miss Katharine H. Stuart, the hitherto earliest record of which is August 21, 1894; and the Philadelphia Vireo, found on September 4, by Dr. A. K. Fisher, at Plummer Island, Md., this being three days ahead of its formerly earliest record of September 7, 1919, made also by Dr. Fisher.

Induced perhaps by the very warm weather

of September, at least three summer residents tarried longer than ever before. These were the Barn Swallow, seen on September 23 by Mr. F. C. Lincoln along the Anacostia River, advancing by two days its hitherto latest record of September 21, 1920; the Purple Martin, noted also on September 23 by Mr. Lincoln in the same locality, the latest previous occurrence of which is likewise September 21, 1920; and the Yellow-breasted Chat, reported by Mr. C. H. M. Barrett, from Anacostia, D. C., on September 29, one day later than its very latest previous record, September 28, 1906.

The Pileated Woodpecker, always a rare species about Washington, was seen on September 11, by Dr. A. K. Fisher, on Plummer Island, Md. This locality is one of the few in our region from which this bird has been reported during the last twenty-five years, and indications point to its breeding in the neighborhood of this island.

The American Egret was reported by Dr. A. K. Fisher, on the Potomac River, near Washington, on August 29. This Heron is apparently less frequent of late years than formerly, although seen at least once practically every summer. The Little Blue Heron was noted on the Potomac River, in the vicinity of Washington, by Dr. A. K. Fisher, on August 5, but did not appear to be as common this summer as usual. The Red-breasted Nuthatch, which was practically absent from Washington during the autumn and winter of 1920-21, has already put in an appearance, and, it is hoped, will be normally numerous this winter.

The Bobolink, here regarded as one of the most popular autumn game-birds, was present in exceptionally large numbers during the first two weeks of September, and several thousands were observable almost every day on the marshes of the middle portion of the Anacostia River. By the 25th of the month, however, they had practically disappeared, leaving only a few scattered individuals to represent the former great flocks.—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

OBERLIN, OHIO REGION.—An exceptionally dry summer was followed by an excep-

tionally wet August and September, so that the vegetation took on a fresh growth. Frost held off until the night of October 12. Even this was not a killing frost, so that at the end of the period covered in this report there was no thinning of the foliage.

The first marked influx of migrants occurred about September 1. Warblers of many species were present during the interval between this first wave and the beginning of the storm period which culminated in the frost of October 12. On the 9th, they were especially numerous. A few White-throats and White-crowns and Hermit Thrushes arrived about the 7th, but the bulk of these species came on the front of the storm which began on the 10th and ended on the 12th. One of the interesting features of this storm, which was accompanied by high wind and some pellet-snow, was that it seemed to drive the smaller birds away from the lake-shore woods and thickets well inland. Many of the Sparrows and most of the Warblers, except the Myrtle, and the Hermit Thrush were driven out of the region entirely. But no new migrants came in. Chimney Swifts survived the storm, and were in their usual numbers after it had passed. In the two preceding years the Swifts have gone south by the middle of September. This year most of the Swallows had left the region by the middle of September, only stragglers remaining.

On the whole the birds have reflected the weather—remaining later than is their custom, very likely because they have found food abundant in the dense foliage, and because they have not felt the pinch of cold. But the dense foliage has made bird-study difficult.—LYNDS JONES, *Oberlin, Ohio.*

CHICAGO REGION.—This region can report three nesting records, even at this late date. Mr. B. T. Gault writes, on August 21, "Saw a female Cardinal feeding a young bird just out of the nest. An old and apparently abandoned nest just shortly afterward caught my eye and thinking it might have been occupied by the Cardinals, out of pure curiosity I inspected it, and in doing so flushed a female Towhee from her two fresh eggs." Dr. R. D. Paul reports a Mourning Dove's nest with young at Palos Park on September

11. Every year I hear of one or more late Dove's nests, and for this reason believe that the opening of the hunting season on these birds should be extended until at least September 15; it now opens September 1 in Illinois.

Among the shore-birds the most important record is that of the Buff-breasted Sandpiper. Mr. G. P. Lewis observed two at the Lincoln Park beach on August 23 and September 4, 5, 11, and 15; Mr. B. T. Gault also studied a bird at close range on September 9; and the writer took a female at Beach, Ills., on October 2. These appear to be the first records for this state since 1898.

Other shore-birds reported from Lincoln Park by Messrs. Gault and Lewis are: Red-backed Sandpiper, September 4; Knot, September 11 and 13; Golden Plover, September 13, 18, and October 2. Pectoral, Least, Semipalmated, and Spotted Sandpipers, Black-bellied and Semipalmated Plover, Turnstones and Sanderlings were seen here during the latter part of August and all through September. Solitary Sandpipers were reported twice from the Desplaines River and Upland Plover from Palos Park. A flock of Black-bellied Plover has been at Beach since August 28, when two males in summer plumage were seen. On September 17, I crawled behind a log and watched twelve of these birds, three adults and the rest birds of the year. They were last seen on October 9. Besides the Buff-breasted Sandpiper, Sanderlings were the only migrant shore-birds noted here. Two Semipalmated Plover and a small flock of Semipalmated Sandpipers stayed on a mud flat behind a breakwater in Evanston from August 21, to September 13. Other birds were occasionally found with them, some Spotted Sandpipers, once a Sanderling and again a Green Heron in the grass nearby.

The first Warblers were reported August 21, from River Forest, nine species being seen, including one Golden-winged Warbler. The 28th at Beach the writer found Baybreasts, Blackpolls, and Redstarts common, with a few Black and White and one Magnolia. August 31, Tennessee, Blackburnian, and Wilson's were added to the list from Glen Ellyn. September 4, a Prairie Warbler was seen at Willow Springs (G. P. Lewis). They

continued to pass through during September in fairly even numbers, and October 16 found a few Myrtle and Palm still lingering. A Warbling Vireo was reported in Humbolt Park August 30 and 31, and Philadelphia and Blue-headed Vireos there September 23 (B. T. Gault); also a Blue-headed at Palos Park on the 25th.

The rest of the migration moved along as usual. A little cold snap started some of the Ducks flying but at this writing the weather is warm again and no more are coming in. The third week in September saw Kinglets, Brown Creepers, Juncos, and Hermit Thrushes here and the next week White-throated and Tree Sparrows and Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers appeared. The Red-breasted Nuthatch, which is an irregular migrant, is rather common this fall. A large migration of Sharp-shinned Hawks appeared on September 24, seen at Beach by Dr. C. W. G. Eifrig and by the writer at Evanston. There were probably a few Pigeon Hawks among them; one found dead at Beach, October 16. Numerous Short-eared Owls seen at Beach during October, also one at Lincoln Park.

More uncommon species reported are: Caspian Tern, Lincoln Park, September 5; Harris's Sparrow, near Jackson Park, September 22 (G. P. Lewis); Bicknell's Thrush, Highland Park, September 22 (H. K. Coale); Barn Owl, Palos Park, September 22 (Dr. R. D. Paul); Tufted Titmouse, River Forest, September 12; Montana Junco, September 23 Humbolt Park; Double-crested Cormorant and Duck Hawk, October 2, at Lincoln Park (B. T. Gault); Purple Finch, August 28, and Short-billed Marsh Wren, October 2, at Beach (C. C. Sanborn).

The northern birds seem to be coming a little earlier this year; Crossbills were seen at Beach on August 21 by Mr. S. S. Gregory and on October 2 by the writer; also Pine Siskins there on October 9. The Red-headed Woodpecker generally stays all winter when the acorns are plentiful, as they are this year, and they are reported from the dunes to be busily storing them under the bark and in the cracks of the trees.—COLIN CAMPBELL SANBORN, *Chairman of Report Committee, Chicago Ornithological Society.*

ITASCA STATE PARK REGION, MINN.—*August 15 to September 13.* The weather throughout this period continued unusually warm, and no severe frost occurred as is usual here at this time of year. There were only two or three really cool days and only one cold night, August 20, when the temperature fell to 34°. However, by September 1, in spite of the absence of frost, a black ash tree here and there along the shore of the lake showed a tinge of yellow, early for this tree, which is usually one of the last to turn; the long-beaked hazel bushes were shedding their russet leaves; the giant brakes, so abundant in the undergrowth of the forest, were yellow and brown; and an occasional vivid patch of brilliant scarlet revealed the Virginia creeper in its autumnal glory. The last days of August and early September brought the usual gorgeous display of wild asters of many kinds and many hues, so welcome just at this time when most of the other wild flowers are passing away. An especially beautiful and densely flowered violet-blue species filled all the open places, while the forest shades harbored the large-leaved aster, the great sterile leaf-clusters of which are such a conspicuous feature of all the woodland undergrowth in this region. The dainty rose-colored gerardia and the bright blue lobelia were in full bloom in mid-August on the sandy shores of De Soto Lake in the southern part of the Park. They, with a few other late-flowering plants, form a beautiful fringe just above the water line. The wild rice was ripe and falling by August 30, and the abundant yield this year promised a goodly feast for the birds.

By August 15 all the local breeding Black Terns had gone. Several through migrants were seen a little later, the last on the 22d—all in the white plumage. Crested Flycatchers so common here, were to be encountered in mid-August in little parties of six or seven, evidently broods that had kept together, wandering through the woods and being partly cared for by the parents. A male Connecticut Warbler was seen on August 15. We were too late this year to resume our hunt for the nest of this elusive bird which may be found in June breeding in nearly every tamarack and spruce swamp. On

August 16 Chimney Swifts and Tree Swallows were migrating, the latter in flocks feeding over the rushes and rice along the lake-shores. Red-eyed Vireos were still feeding broods of young, out of the nest, as late as August 19. On the latter date, Sapsuckers, old and young, and one Hummingbird were seen drinking sap from borings in several birch trees in the same grove where they were found similarly engaged two years ago. The trees then in use, large birches tapped 25 feet from the ground where the first limbs were given off, are all dead now.

The first advance couriers of the great southward movement of Nighthawks that annually takes place through the Park arrived on August 20. From that date until the 29th they were passing daily in even greater numbers than usual, and on several days there were almost unbroken flights from early morning until dark. On the evening of the 24th a gathering of several hundred assembled over the larger part of the lake and until dusk the air was filled with the great, whirling mass of birds.

About August 22, Ducks began to appear on Itasca Lake, where there had been none since our arrival, August 1. From this time they increased in numbers, chiefly Wood Ducks and Mallards with a few Blue-winged Teal, but were at no time numerous. They, in common with flocks of Red-winged Blackbirds that came about the same time, fed in the fringe of wild rice that encircled the lake. Loons were much less frequent this year than formerly. The first seen on the lake was an old bird accompanied by a half-grown young one on August 17. An immature Red-necked Grebe was seen on the 23d, the first record for this species in the Park.

A single Yellow Warbler was seen on August 19, the first time that it has been found in the Park during the summer months. It occurs sparingly in the spring migration, and it is a surprising fact that a bird so abundant everywhere in the state should be entirely absent during the nesting season from this large area where there are many places well suited to its wants. The Chestnut-sided Warbler, so similar in habits, is a regular breeder.

On August 24, a family of four Ospreys were seen at Elk Lake, the young birds evidently having only recently taken wing as they occasionally returned to the nest to rest there awhile. On the same date, a lone Great Blue Heron was fishing on the lake shore, probably a migrant from farther north, as the inhabitants of the two considerable heronries in the Park had all left before August 1.

One day late in August, sixteen Turkey Buzzards were seen soaring in company, which number about represents the total late summer population of this bird for the Park. Year after year the count varies but little. They are very local and sociable in their habits at this time of year, and though scattered somewhat during the day they assemble nightly to roost together in the trees on one particular point.

On the last day of August came the first migrating flocks of Robins and from this time until we left, September 13, the Park was full of them. After September 6 they were joined by countless Flickers, which, as they too fed on the ground, were often mingled with the Robins as though flocking together.

Four belated Martins were seen flying about over the lake on September 7.

MINNEAPOLIS REGION.—September 14 to October 15. The fall thus far has been mild, with no killing frost in this locality. From October 3 to 11, the temperature fell at night almost to the freezing point and there were fairly heavy white frosts sufficient to kill outside of the city such sensitive garden flowers as dahlias and scarlet sage, but the weather since has been warm and almost summer-like.

Circumstances have prevented the writer being much afield this fall, but reports from others indicate that the migration has continued, as it began, ten days or more ahead of the normal. Two Blackburnian Warblers at Minneapolis, on July 31, reported by Mrs. Judson L. Wicks, could be accounted for only as early south-bound migrants, as this bird breeds in Minnesota only in *Canadian* associations. She also reported newly hatched young Song Sparrows as late as August 13.

Local Ducks, mostly Mallards and Blue-winged Teal, were plentiful on the opening days of the season and limit-bags were made by hunters all over the state. But after the first two or three days' widespread bombardment, most of the Ducks not killed left, and since that time the shooting has been rather poor. A few Canvasback Ducks have been at Heron Lake recently but for the most part the northern birds have not come down yet. Mr. Alfred Peterson, a correspondent at Pipestone, in southwestern Minnesota, wrote October 10: "This is a remarkable year for Widgeon in South Dakota. I never saw so many of them before." There are no recent records of this bird nesting in Minnesota and it is commonly regarded here as a transient.

On October 11, the first White-crowned and Harris' Sparrows and Golden-crested Kinglets were seen at Lake Minnetonka by Mr. F. W. Commons. White-throats had been abundant for some time.—THOS. S. ROBERTS. *Zoological Museum, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.*

KANSAS CITY REGION.—Terns, Pied-billed Grebes, two Cormorants (Double-crested), numerous shore-birds, together with a few straggling Pintails and Blue-winged Teal, were recorded by William Andrews during early and middle August. From his favorable station in the Eton Bend of the Missouri River, below Kansas City, he was able this year to record an unusual invasion of Little Blue Herons, a southern species seen here only for a limited period between August 15 and September 15. Greater numbers than usual of both mature birds and the pure white juveniles were seen. The first to appear were a few of the immature white birds on August 10, followed during the next week by both old and young in some numbers. This early date was also marked by a flight of Least Terns (happily increasing), and numbers of Great Blue Herons, eighteen being seen feeding on a bar at one time. Between August 11 and 17 Kingbirds were numerous, and though insect prey was varied and abundant, these birds preferred the dogwood berries beloved of most of our common song-birds. Mr.

Andrews states that this flight of Kingbirds devoured the entire crop of dogwood berries on the wooded bluffs between Courtney and Eton, leaving the hordes of later-arriving Robins to seek elsewhere for their favorite fruit or eat less desirable fare. From August 19 to 24, mixed flocks of Terns were numerous on the river. Mr. Andrews knows these birds well and identified the Caspian, Common, Black, and Least, and thinks it likely that Forster's were among them. Between August 25 and September 9, small Grebes, several Terns, Herring Gulls, Pintails, Blue-winged Teal, Bank and Barn Swallows, Martins, Blue Jays, and Bluebirds formed the procession, and on the last named date migrating Hawks of several species passed. On the 11th, Mr. Andrews noted 78 flocks of Blue-winged Teal of from 10 to a 100 birds to a flock. On the 18th, the Pelicans (White, of course), nearly a thousand strong, arrived about on schedule. The first few Mallards and a flight of Marsh, Pigeon, and Red-tailed Hawks were noted on the 18th. During the next ten days there were numerous flights of all the more common water- and shore-birds and Hawks.

Mr. Andrews states that on September 29 there were rafts of Blue-winged Teal in sight of his cabin, which he estimated to contain 10,000 birds. Knowing the habitual and safe conservatism of this observer it can well be imagined that many more than this number were present.

The first flocks of Mallards of any size came in on October 1, and the first Canada Geese and Widgeon (Baldpate) were noted on the 8th. Mr. Andrews states further that he has never before seen such great companies of migrating Blue Jays as during late September and early October of the present year; and that the Ruby-throat remained later this fall than for many years past.

Notes for the current period other than those furnished by Mr. Andrews are indeed meager. The writer noted that the persistent Dickcissel was not heard singing after the second week in August. This seems early but records for previous years are not available. It was also noted that the last bird of the prairie regions to become silent is Bell's Vireo, in song until late September.

On only one night this fall were conditions favorable for hearing night migrants. The evening of September 4 was warm and still with low-hanging rain-clouds, and about 9 o'clock the piping of shore-birds and the squawking of Herons began, with occasional notes of other birds interspersed at long intervals. The passing throngs were traveling over the prairie regions and were heard until long after midnight.

From September 16 to 19, the usual heavy migration of Nighthawks, Robins, Meadowlarks, Bluebirds, and other common species occurred, with the Robins singing and cackling as in spring.

The first migrant Sparrows noted were several flocks of Song Sparrows on October 10. This is about an average date. The fine weather continues in this region, and the early cold storms in the North have caused no unusual or noticeable effect on migration this far south.—HARRY HARRIS, *Kansas City, Mo.*

DENVER REGION.—The past eight weeks have given the writer some pleasant surprises in the bird line in this region.

A Red-naped Sapsucker was seen in a park adjacent to his home on October 8 and 9. This subspecies is more or less common between the foothills and timber, but is seldom seen on the plains early in October, hence the surprise over finding it here at this time. The writer has never before detected this bird within Denver, and knows of no previous record of its occurrence in the city. The Creeper (Rocky Mountain form) is not common in Colorado, and, as a rule, comes down from the 'hills' only in extremely cold weather. The writer's records show that he has noted it in this region only during the winter months, December, January, and February. Nevertheless, one was seen in Cheesman Park (Denver) on September 27, another on October 9 and two on October 12, all in the same park. While watching the bird of October 9, the writer was astonished to hear it sing, the song being somewhat similar to that of the Ruby-crowned Kinglet. He had never before, in more than forty years' experience, heard this species sing. The song heard this fall was somewhat similar to that described by Brewster.

Waxwings are Colorado's most erratic visitors. The writer has seen the Cedar Waxwing in Colorado on but four different occasions since 1893, to wit, in 1906, 1919, and 1920. On September 25, six individuals of this species were seen in his yard, where they lingered a few minutes and disappeared, and have not yet reappeared. All were young of the year. On the same date, two Poorwills were flushed in Cheesman Park. This is noteworthy because the writer has never before seen the species in Denver during the fall migration.

Each fall the Robin migration through this region has been more and more impressive in demonstrating that this species passes over the area in successive great waves. On August 26, most of our local Robins had apparently departed. The striking scarcity of Robins noted at that date continued until September 1, when the species appeared in large numbers over night, especially in our city parks. In this wave there were a great many individuals patently to be classified as of the eastern subspecies, though the western form was, naturally, in the majority. Then, for a few days (until September 7), Robins were again relatively scarce, but from the 7th to the 10th, each day brought many more. Near the writer's home there is an old neglected cemetery, located on one of the highest points in the city; from it one has an unobstructed view for miles to the south, the west, and the north, in fact; the eye here can follow a chain of mountain peaks from Pike's Peak to Long's Peak, a line more than one hundred miles in length. In the late afternoon and up to evening twilight Robins in flocks, never very large, can be seen passing constantly over this eminence, winging as true a south course as though compass-controlled. During each Robin wave this fall this highly interesting sight has been spread before the eye. The days of September 21, 23, 25, 29, and 30 saw great assemblages of Robins feeding in our parks during daylight, with the usual southward departure at twilight.

In these last Robin waves none of the eastern form was noted. October 1 brought decidedly lower temperatures; no Robins were seen where there had been hundreds.

The Yellow Warbler must travel on a very rigid schedule; for many years past its latest date in Denver has been August 29, or 30; this year it was August 31. The Black-headed Grosbeak is often seen here as late as September 10; this year all seem to have left by August 28.

Warblers have been very scarce here this fall: the Pileolated was seen on August 29, and on September 4, and 25; Townsend's on September 30; Virginia's on September 8; Orange-crowned on September 24; Audubon's on several days during the last week of September and today (October 15). All these individuals were seen in our parks, and on October 8, the writer saw an Audubon's Warbler in the heart of the city on some trees opposite the U. S. Mint. And a single Ruby-crowned Kinglet was noticed in the same trees on September 26, attention being attracted to it by its weak attempt at its summer song.

Our Thrushes have been irregular in appearing in the region; the Olive-backed arrived on September 8 and was again seen on October 1, while Audubon's Hermit Thrush was noted on September 25 and on October 14.

Single individuals of the following species or subspecies were detected in or about Denver as follows: Cassin's Vireo on September 8; Rock Wren on September 10; Green-tailed Towhee on September 11; and Townsend's Solitaire on September 8.

The Gray-headed Junco arrived here for its usual winter residence on September 24, and the Pink-sided Junco not until October 8; these two being the only winter Juncos which have reached us so far. A Slate-colored Junco was seen on October 9; this species is more or less a straggler in Colorado.

The House Wren was last noticed on September 13, the Plumbeous Vireo on September 21, the Wood Pewee on September 23, the Western Tanager and the Warbling Vireo on September 10.

Bronzed Grackles were seen feeding on the fruit of the so called 'russian olive,' much to the writer's surprise, as this fruit is passed over by most, if not all of our other birds.

The season has been one of unbroken clear weather, with cool nights, and with no

precipitation except a slight fall of snow on the night of October 6; all traces of this had disappeared by the following night. The writer has seen more different species here during the past eight weeks than he expected to encounter considering the mild weather, but fewer individuals of all sorts except Robins.—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*

SAN FRANCISCO REGION.—The withdrawal of summer birds seems practically complete; only an occasional Allen's Hummingbird contests the right of the Anna's to corner the supply of nectar. The Pileolated Warbler was last seen September 5, the Russet-backed Thrush, September 12, and the Black-headed Grosbeak and Western Flycatcher, September 21. There is still a possibility, however, that the Flycatcher and the Warbler may be recorded again.

The winter birds so far noted are Townsend's Warbler (September 13, Dr. Grinnell), Golden-crowned Sparrow (September 28), Audubon's Warbler (September 29), Hermit Thrush (September 29, Mrs. Kelly), Intermediate Sparrow, Sierra Junco, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, and Sharp-shinned Hawk (October 1, Mr. Storer), and Fox Sparrow (October 2).

Among the transients seen were the Lewis's Woodpecker (October 1, Mr. Strong), Western Tanager (September 4), and Western Gnatcatcher (September 29). Unusual birds seen on the campus of the University of California were the Barn Swallow (August 24), and the Western Belted Kingfisher (August 20 and September 7).

Mrs. Kelly's notes on the shore birds in Alameda show that the main migration of Curlews and Semi-palmated Plovers began July 19 and ended about August 29. Willets, seen first on July 24, are still plentiful on October 11, the flocks running up to sixty. Marbled Godwits came in about July 29, but were most abundant during September. Dowitchers were seen first on July 31 and were numerous until September 26. Western Sandpipers have the longest season. They were seen first on July 19 and continued abundant throughout the period. The first Red-backed Sandpiper was noted on October 8, and the Black-bellied Plover, which

was rare from July 31 to September 6, is becoming more abundant. On September 25, Phalaropes were abundant on the bay, and on October 9 both Northern and Red Phalaropes were taken by Mr. Strong at Richmond.—*AMELIA SANBORN ALLEN, Berkeley, Calif.*

LOS ANGELES REGION.—Mid-August showed some southward movement among land-birds, a few Flycatchers, Lutescent (Dusky?) Warblers, and one young Robin with spotted breast appearing in a Pasadena garden on the 15th. August 14, 18, and 22 brought reports of Dusky Poorwills in abundance in several foothill cañons. August 18, three Purple Martins and twenty Violet Green Swallows, apparently weary from long flight, rested at Echo Park. A pair of Western Bluebirds that have returned for several seasons to a certain feeding-table on the 18th, this year delayed their coming until the 20th. August 28, Purple Martins were again seen about the building at 535 Broadway. Very large numbers of Cliff, Barn, and Bank Swallows were gathered in marshes near the coast September 5.

Costa's Hummingbirds were recorded for the last time on September 5; Orioles, September 6, and Western Kingbirds, September 12.

Chickadees descended to Eatons Cañon and other localities about Pasadena early in September. A Green-tailed Towhee and a Russet-backed Thrush were among the migrants that made a brief stop in a garden there. Lawrence and Willow Goldfinches visited the sunflower patches with the Greenbacks. Gambel's Sparrows established an early record for return, appearing on September 9, 14, and 16. By the 21st they were abundant. Pipits were first recorded September 12, the Kinglet and the Hermit Thrush September 30. Audubon's Warblers and Fox Sparrows October 2. Violet-Green Swallows were again seen September 21, and on the same date a wave of Warblers was recorded, Townsend's being most numerous among those noted. Western Tanagers and Phainopeplas were also abundant. Tanagers were again seen, with many Warblers on October 3.

A correspondent reports from Bear Valley,

San Bernardino Mountains, in late August, the great abundance of Chipping Sparrows, Robins, and Western Bluebirds. California and Cassin Purple Finches and the Green-tailed Towhee were abundant, and large flocks of roving Piñon Jays were also encountered. Brewer's Sparrows were seen only on the north or desert slopes of the mountains. A list from another mountain locality includes the Black-chinned Sparrow.

About twenty Piñon Jays were noted at Upper San Antonio Cañon September 18. Pileolated and Lutescent Warblers and the Warbling Vireo were still there. Many Thurber's Juncos and Chickadees were about, and one Sierra Creeper was observed.

The migration of shore birds began early, and most of the common species have been abundant. Marbled Godwits and Black-bellied Plover seem to be increasing under protection. Ten observation trips have been made to various points along our shores during the period covered. Dowitchers and Long-billed Curlews have appeared on but two of the lists, and in very small numbers. Twenty-two Avocets were seen near Ocean-side September 5. Small numbers have been seen at several other points. On the same date, 20 White Pelicans were at Lake Elsinore. Large numbers of Black-necked Stilts were found at Castaic and Crane Lakes August 27 and 28, where also 50 Northern Phalaropes were noted. Small flocks were seen on the ocean September 3 and 5, and on the 12th a very large number were observed at Playa del Rey. October 6, a small number were seen at the same place.

On August 30, at Anaheim Landing, 2 Sabine's Gulls were seen by Mrs. F. T. Bicknell, Mrs. C. H. Hall, and Mrs. Arthur Mix. They seemed very weary and exhausted and allowed approach to within 30 feet, where complete identification was secured. One bird wore the dark hood of summer plumage. The day was also marked by an immense flight of Terns, mainly the Forster's, but it was thought there were considerable numbers of Common Terns among them. A few Black Terns also were noted. Two Jaegers harried the Terns. This has been observed on four later dates when the Terns have been found fishing. An animated spectacle was

presented along shore on September 22, with scores of Terns and 8 Pelicans fishing close in, the spray flying high at every plunge, but one's enjoyment of the scene was marred by the behavior of 3 Heerman's Gulls, that coursed among them, robbing the Pelicans of their catch.

A Caspian Tern was observed at Bolsa Chica September 9, and again a few days later. About 20 Yellowlegs were seen on both these dates. About 25 White-winged Scoters were seen on September 12.

A few Least Terns remained at Playa del Rey until September 22, when one was observed to feed a full-grown young Tern that stood upon the upper beach among Snowy Plover and about 200 Sanderling. On October 6, the young Tern was again seen among the same companions, but the parents were not in evidence. Whether the young bird was disabled or it was simply a case of late nesting which delayed the time of departure beyond the usual date was not determined.

A Knot was recorded on September 5, by Mrs. C. H. Hall. Horned Grebes were noted on the ocean October 3 and 6, in company with Western Grebes. On the latter date an Osprey visited the lagoons at Playa del Rey, and a Loon was noticed on the ocean.

Black Turnstones returned in July and August to their regular winter haunts among the rocks of White's Point. No Wandering Tattlers have been recorded. Young Western Gulls, birds of the year, were first seen September 12. September 22, large numbers of Ringbills, both adult and immature, were noted, and on October 6, the young birds of the year were numerous. A few California and Bonaparte Gulls were noted October 3.

October 10, a member reports 17 Phalaropes near the pier at Playa del Rey, 5 of which she listed as the Red Phalarope. Her list includes 3 Horned and 3 Western Grebes, 2 Baird's Sandpipers, a Loon and a number of Surf Scoters. Brown Pelicans were described as passing southward in long files at frequent intervals throughout the day.

From September 1 to date, every group visiting the shores has reported enormous flights of Ducks passing southward well off shore. On October 6, at Playa del Rey, a large proportion of the vast flocks hurrying out of the north turned inland on sighting the inner lagoons flushed with the water of a very high tide, but scattered out on meeting the fusillade from the gunners, or rising higher, headed away for the south shores, keeping inside the Palos Verdes hills.—FRANCES B. SCHNEIDER, *Los Angeles, Calif.*



ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION

The thirty-ninth Annual Congress of the American Ornithologists' Union was held in Philadelphia, November 8 to 10, at the Academy of Natural Sciences.

There was a large attendance and an excellent program, while to the factors which have contributed to the growth of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club may evidently also be attributed the success attending the scientific meetings and social gatherings of the Congress. The following officers were reelected: President, Witmer Stone; Vice Presidents, George Bird Grinnell and Jonathan Dwight; Secretary, Theodore S. Palmer; Treasurer, W. L. McAtee.

The following Members were elected Fellows: Glover M. Allen, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Bergtold, Denver, Colo.; Allan Brooks, Okanagan Landing, B. C.; James P. Chapin, New York City.

Five associates were elevated to the rank of membership, four Honorary, and fourteen Corresponding Fellows, and some 250 Associates were elected. A list of papers presented and of photographs exhibited is appended.

PROGRAM

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 10 O'CLOCK: (1) Observations on Some Water-Birds of the New Jersey Coast. Illustrated by lantern-slides. (15 min.) J. Fletcher Street, Beverly, N. J. (2) In Memoriam—Charles Barney Cory. W. H. Osgood, Chicago, Ill. (3) Notes on the Habits and Sex Plumage of the Florida Burrowing Owl. (15 min.) C. J. Pennock, Kennett Square, Pa. (4) Ten Summers' Observations of Birds near Slide Mountain in the Catskills. (15 min.) Miss M. W. Daley, Sleighton Farm, Pa. (5) On Some of the Breeding Birds of the Saskatchewan. Illustrated by lantern-slides. (20 min.) George H. Stuart 3rd, Philadelphia, Pa. (6) In Memoriam—William Palmer. Charles W. Richmond, Washington, D. C. Presented by Harry C. Oberholser.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 2.30 O'CLOCK: (7) Notes on Edwin Carter, a Prominent Naturalist of Colorado. (10 min.) F. C. Lincoln, Washington, D. C. (8) The Wild Life School at McGregor, Iowa. George Bennett, Iowa City, Ia. (15 min.) Presented by Harry C. Oberholser. (9) Bird Life of the Chaco. Illustrated by lantern-slides. (20 min.) Alex. Wetmore, Washington, D. C. (10) Bird-Collecting in Panama. Illustrated by lantern-slides. (45 min.) R. N. Davis, Scranton, Pa. (11) The Andean Condor as a Coastal Bird. Illustrated by lantern-slides. (10 min.) Robert Cushman Murphy. (12) The Status of Cory's Shearwater. Illustrated by

lantern-slides. (15 min.) Robert Cushman Murphy. (13) The Distribution of Bird-Life in Ecuador. Illustrated by lantern-slides. (20 min.) Frank M. Chapman.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 10 O'CLOCK: (14) Progress in Bird-Banding. (20 min.) F. C. Lincoln, Washington, D. C. (15) Bird-Banding Notes of 1921. (30 min.) S. Prentiss Baldwin, Cleveland, Ohio. (16) In Memoriam—Joel Asaph Allen. Frank M. Chapman, New York. (17) The Problem of Field Identification. With discussion. (20 min.) Ludlow Griscom, New York. (18) Experience in Bringing up a Family of Bluebirds. Illustrated by lantern-slides. (15 min.) Miss M. W. Daley, Sleighton Farm, Pa. (19) An Appreciation of William A. Werner, a Little-Known Pennsylvania Naturalist. Illustrated by lantern-slides. (15 min.) H. Severn Regar, Norristown, Pa. (20) Identifying the Ducks of the Eastern United States at Long Range. Illustrated by specimens and charts. (30 min.) Ludlow Griscom, New York.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 2.30 O'CLOCK: (21) (All papers illustrated by motion pictures.) A New Use for Motion Pictures of Birds. (40 min.) Arthur A. Allen, Ithaca, N. Y. (22) Bird-Life in Holland. (40 min.) Adolph Burdet, Overveen, Holland. (23) Studies of Some Familiar Birds in Motion Pictures. (40 min.) Thomas S. Roberts, Minneapolis, Minn. (24) Views of Western Bird-Life, by Wm. L. Finley. (20 min.) T. Gilbert Pearson, New York.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 10 O'CLOCK: (This session was devoted entirely to technical papers and discussions.) (25) Discontinuous Distribution as Illustrated by the Species of the Genus *Diglossa*. Illustrated by map-slides. (20 min.) Frank M. Chapman, New York. (26) The Classification of the Woodpeckers and Their Allies. (30 min.) W. DeW. Miller, New York. (27) The Distribution of the House Wrens of the Genus *Troglodytes*. (20 min.) Frank M. Chapman and Ludlow Griscom, New York. Presented by Mr. Griscom. (28) (a) A New Family of Neotropical Birds, the Ramphocaenidae; (10 min.) (b) A Suggestion as to the Origin of Diastataxy. (10 min.) W. DeW. Miller, New York. (29) Yellow-leg Skeletons. Illustrated by Chart. (15 min.) J. T. Nichols, New York. (30) Suggestions in Regard to Vernacular Names. (20 min.) Charles H. Rogers, Princeton, N. J. (31) Our English Nomenclature. (15 min.) A. D. DuBois, Springfield, Ill. (32) Check Lists Abroad. (15 min.) Harry C. Oberholser, Washington, D. C.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 2.30 O'CLOCK: (33) Some Remarks on the Avifauna of Matto Grosso, Brazil. (20 min.) Mrs. Elsie M. B. Reichenberger, New York. (34) Some Observations on the Coast of Brazil. (20 min.) George W. Field, Washington, D. C. (35) Notes on Nesting Habits of Some Massachusetts Duck Hawks. Illustrated by lantern-slides. (10 min.) S. Waldo Bailey, Pittsfield, Mass. (36) Distributional Notes on American Water-Birds. Motion pictures and other illustrations. (40 min.) Robert Cushman Murphy. (37) Bird-Life in American Zoological Gardens. Illustrated by motion pictures. (45 min.) Arthur H. Fisher, Washington, D. C.

Book News and Reviews

LIFE HISTORIES OF NORTH AMERICAN GULLS AND TERNS, ORDER LONGIPENNES. By ARTHUR CLEVELAND BENT. Bull. No. 113, U. S. Nat. Mus., Washington, 1921. x+345 pages, 77 half-tones, 16 colored plates.

Mr. Bent's volume on the life histories of the diving birds (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 107) having acquainted ornithologists with the wide scope and importance of his great undertaking, it is safe to say that this addition to the series will receive an even heartier welcome than was accorded its predecessor. Doubtless no one is better prepared to produce this monograph of our Gulls and Terns than is Mr. Bent. His years of definitely directed field-work have permitted him to study in their haunts a large part of the species treated, and this experience has not only given him much original material but has enabled him to quote with discretion from the work of others. The whole makes a fully adequate and authoritative presentation of his theme. We wish we could speak with equal enthusiasm of the form in which it is presented, but the typography is not attractive, the paper employed is so thin that the print shows through it, giving the page a 'messy' appearance, and the use of the book title instead of subject-matter heading for every right-hand page is greatly to be regretted. Doubtless these are matters over which Mr. Bent has no control, but we believe that he could improve upon the arrangement of his text. Under the general, center heading of 'Habits,' for example, is included, under side, subheadings, paragraphs on 'Plumages' and 'Eggs,' and near the end of the biography a section on 'Behavior' is given wherein is often repeated much that has already been stated under 'Habits.'

The work is illustrated with a large number of photographs from nature and admirable plates of eggs in color.—F. M. C.

The Ornithological Magazines

THE AUK.—The July number of *The Auk* begins with a discussion of some

philosophic interest by H. Mousely, in which he concludes that by selecting a singing station where the female later joins him and near which the nest is built, a male bird in the majority of cases really selects or establishes the general site of the nest. An exhaustive paper by Horace W. Wright summarizes the occurrence of the Mockingbird in New England and Canada, that is to the northeastward of its range of abundance, with special reference to the Boston region. This paper was completed by its author at the very time of his death in June, 1920, and has been edited by G. M. Allen. Conclusions are that this species is pushing northward the limit of its range along the coast to a considerable extent by resident individuals. A comparative frequency with which birds are observed in fall and winter may be explained by their seeking shelter at those seasons in park and village shrubbery, where they are likely to be encountered by bird students.

'Impressions of Bird Life in France,' by E. L. Poole, is presented in the form of an annotated list and illustrated with a half-tone plate of sketches by the author (the Aquatic Warbler, Spotted Flycatcher, and the Garden Warbler.) There seems to be possibility of error with some of the identifications. Otherwise it is very surprising that *Larus melanocephalus*, not the abundant *Larus ridibundus*, was the Black-headed Gull observed. And whereas the Carrion Crow which is listed should have been present, contrary to what is said, it differs but slightly from the Rook in size, and its voice is said by other observers to resemble somewhat that of our American Crow. 'Notes on the Winter and Early Spring Birds of Southeastern Arkansas,' by Chreswell J. Hunt, gives an annotated list of 98 species and races, prefaced by several pages of excellent readable descriptive discussion. The early dates at which certain species arrive and nest near Tillar, Ark., are interesting.

'The Birds of Lake Poopó, Bolivia,' by William Ray Allen, is a general discussion of

bird-life about this shallow lake, in a flat plain at a high altitude, with relation to physiographic conditions. "The southerly shores of Lake Poopó are *par excellence* the abode of shore-birds. Several species of Plover were taking full advantage of the situation. The writer estimated that for each mile of shore line there were well in excess of ten thousand birds. By all evidence they were chiefly winter residents."

A considerable proportion of the general articles deal with matters of rather technical interest. Kennard discusses moulds and bacteria in egg collections at length, a paper which will doubtless be of much practical interest to egg collectors. Swann reports on a collection of Hawks from Venezuela; Bishop divides the Common Loon into two races, the birds nesting in the West being smaller; Bangs and Penard give the eastern Hermit Thrush a new subspecific name, and Peters reviews the tropical Grackles of the genus *Holquiscalus*.

The seventeen pages of 'General Notes' contain the usual variety of material, including faunal contributions from Alabama, Kentucky, Connecticut, Vermont, and scattering. F. C. Lincoln reports on a Common Tern banded by Dr. Phillips in Maine and recovered in West Africa. In provisionally referring four Swans observed along the Hudson to the Whistling Swan, S. C. Bishop is apparently unaware of the flock of feral Mute Swan there resident. A. C. Gardner describes a Kingbird's nest on the top of a street electric light reflector, the light being in use every night. C. A. Urner adds several birds to species recorded as imitated by the Starling.

A printers' strike caused the late appearance of this number—J. T. N.

THE CONDOR.—Students of life history and habits of birds will find much of interest in the July number of *The Condor* in three articles on the food-storing habits of Woodpeckers, and one on the flock-behavior of the Bush-Tit. In 'The Storage of Acorns by the California Woodpecker,' Henry W. Henshaw, writing from his experience in the West and summarizing the observations of others, concludes that "the boring of holes, the

search for acorns, the carrying them to the holes and the fitting them in, bear no resemblance to work in the ordinary sense of the term, but are play." Gignoux gives an interesting account of the storage of almonds by the California Woodpecker in Butte County, Calif., where the bird has taken advantage of a new source of food-supply. Among the 'Field Notes,' Morton E. Peck records the fact that a related species in British Honduras frequently fills holes in trees with acorns. 'The Flock Behavior of the Coast Bush-Tit' is described in detail by R. C. Miller in a paper which is styled a contribution to the 'new Science of field psychology.'

An article on 'Genera and Species' by McGregor is brief but to the point in stating clearly that "Names are for the use of people who talk or write about things, and names whose meanings are frequently changed are unfitted for any purpose."

In a 'Synopsis of California Fossil Birds' by Loye Miller, the leading authority on the subject, it is interesting to note that the total number of fossil birds now known from the state is sixty-five, of which sixty-four are from the Pleistocene and only one from the Miocene.

Contributors to *The Condor* apparently sometimes find difficulty in expressing their ideas in ordinary words, and in the effort to convey their meaning accurately indulge in picturesque terms or coin words which are not only additions to the vocabulary of ornithology, but also to the English language. In the present number we are told that while the ornithologist has been engaged with problems of distribution and *speciation* (p. 121), the study of birds from a *behavioristic* standpoint has been neglected (p. 122); that Bush-Tits are *natural agoraphobiacs* (p. 125), meaning simply that the birds avoid open places and that in British Honduras Woodpeckers drop acorns in '*acornaries*' (p. 131). Those who find nomenclature dry reading will be relieved to learn (p. 127) that the subject of generic subdivision only '*erupts*' periodically, while on p. 130 they will find that the name *Pleistogyps rex* applied to a species long ago extinct, has proved to be a synonym and is "hereby officially cremated."—T S. P.

Bird-Lore

A Bi-Monthly Magazine

Devoted to the Study and Protection of Birds
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AUDUBON SOCIETIES

Edited by FRANK M. CHAPMAN

Contributing Editor, MABEL OSGOOD WRIGHT

Published by D. APPLETON & CO.

Vol. XXIII Published December 1, 1921 No. 6

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Price in the United States, one dollar and fifty cents a year;
outside the United States, one dollar and seventy-five cents,
postage paid.

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Bird-Lore's Motto:

A Bird in the Bush Is Worth Two in the Hand

IN reviewing the life-work of the late Dr. J. A. Allen, one is impressed by the fact that this leader in the more technical phases of systematic ornithology was for thirty-six years actively identified with the cause of bird-protection. The leading article in the first 'Bulletin' of the American Ornithologists' Union's Committee on Bird Protection, published in 1886, was from his pen and was a logical exposition of the importance of bird conservation. He was one of the members of this committee, later was a director of the New York State Audubon Society, and from the time of its organization until his death he was a director of the National Association of Audubon Societies.

Further inquiry would show that most of Dr. Allen's associates in the work of bird-protection were, like him, technical ornithologists and members of the American Ornithologists' Union. Indeed we should learn that the organized movement for the preservation of our birds originated in that body, and that from the beginning it has had the support and active coöperation of the ornithologists of this country.

Under the wise guidance of William Dutcher, the Union's Committee on Bird Protection, of which he served for years as Chairman, became, in effect, the father of the National Association of Audubon Societies.

The debt of bird conservationists to the A. O. U. does not, however, end here. The Union was also the parent of the Division of Economic Ornithology of the United States

Department of Agriculture (Now Bureau of Biological Survey), and everyone familiar with the history of bird-protection in this country knows that the success of this movement is in no small measure due to the accurate information concerning the economic relations of birds, which was made available by the researches of this Bureau. The day is dawning when a plea for the conservation of bird-life may be based on sentiment alone, but the pioneers in this field found legislators deaf to arguments which were not severely practical in their nature; and it was the economic ornithologist to whom one turned for convincing facts in regard to the dollars and cents value of birds.

At all times there have been associated with the professional ornithologists in the fight to save our birds, numbers of men and women who, actuated by humane motives and love of the most beautiful of animate forms, deplored their wanton destruction. Between these groups, whom we may designate as scientists and sentimentalists, there has existed the utmost harmony and the strength of the bird-protection movement in this country owes much to the united front which has ever been presented by bird-protectors.

May we suggest to the friends of birds in England that they draw a moral from the history of the movement in this country. They have far to go before English birds receive the protection which American birds now enjoy; but they will not, we fear, make haste on the road unless science and sentiment travel hand in hand.

BIRD-LORE again expresses its obligations to the contributors who have made 'The Season' so important a part of this magazine. This bi-monthly survey of conditions in the bird world by authorities situated at stations distributed from the Atlantic to the Pacific forms a source of condensed information of current interest and increasing reference value as the accumulating series of observations affords material for comparison. We hope that students living in the districts whence our reports come will coöperate with their authors in making them as representative as possible.

The Audubon Societies

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

Edited by A. A. ALLEN, Ph.D.

Address all communications relative to the work of this department to the Editor, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

CONCEALING COLORATION OF BIRDS

In the last issue of *BIRD-LORE* we discussed the general coloration of birds and planned to consider the principles of concealing or protective coloration at this time.

There is one principle which underlies the coloration of all protectively marked birds which does more than anything else toward rendering them inconspicuous, and that is the principle of 'counter-shading', as it was named by its discoverer, the late artist-naturalist, Abbot Thayer. It had long been known by artists that to make objects appear solid and conspicuous on the canvas, one must paint in their shadows, but it remained for Thayer to apply the reverse of this practice, and to point out that the way to make solid objects appear flat and inconspicuous was to paint out their shadows. He applied this principle to the coloration of animals and recognized that protective coloration is brought about largely by the lightest colors being placed on the throat and belly, which parts are thrown into the deepest shadow, and the darkest colors on the top of the head and back, which receive the greatest light. Between the back and the belly there is a gradual change to lighter, exactly counter-matching the amount of shadow, so that the apparent solidity of the bird is thus destroyed or 'painted out.'

This principle has been admirably illustrated by the celebrated bird artist, Louis Agassiz Fuytes, with the two bird models here shown. Two blocks of wood were cut out in the general form of a bird and colored uniformly dark. He placed them out of doors on a gravel walk in good light and then, with his brush, proceeded to paint out the shadows on one of them by adding touches of white paint so as to balance the shadows exactly, with the result that, to the amazement of onlookers, this one gradually disappeared from view.

The principle of 'counter-shading,' like other great discoveries, is very simple. The human eye, and probably all eyes, judge the solidity of an object by the shadows which it casts, and an object which throws no shadows upon its underparts has no solidity. Through 'counter-shading,' then, the bird loses its solidity, appears flat, and being so, it falls off into the background and becomes a part of it. If, in addition, its color pattern is similar to its haunts, it becomes practically invisible. And so we find the Grouse and the Woodcock, living on the forest floor, with a color pattern of spots and patches of light and dark brown; the Sparrows and Meadowlarks of the fields are

streaked with buff and rufous, like the dead grasses; Owls are irregularly marked like the rough bark of trees, and Sandpipers and Plovers are speckled like the sand of the seashore or streaked like the drift.

With insects this simulation of color pattern is often carried to the extreme. There are butterflies and moths whose markings imitate exactly the dead leaf or the bark upon which they rest. Furthermore the shape of the wing is often modified to make the simulation more complete. 'Dead leaf' butterflies, walking sticks, and measuring worms, are familiar examples of insects in which



FIND THE COUNTER-SHADED MODEL

It stands at the right of the uniformly colored one; the insert with white card behind the models will help you to find it. The other insert shows how conspicuous the counter-shaded model becomes when inverted

Models made by L. A. Fuertes; photographs by H. D. Reed

the shape has been modified as well as the color, and this device of nature for giving protection has been called 'mimicry.' If we define mimicry as the simulation of shape, as well as color, of animals to their environment, we will find it of rather rare occurrence among birds and never as perfect as with insects. The Screech Owl, with its feathers drawn close and its ear-tufts erect, however, certainly 'mimics' a broken piece of bark, and the Nighthawk, sitting lengthwise on a limb, simulates the broken stub of a branch in shape as well as color. The Bittern, standing among the dead cat-tails, with its bill pointing toward the zenith, and the Least Bittern on its nest in the pose shown in the accompanying photograph, are, likewise, examples of mimicry, for they resemble in shape, as well as in color, a projecting snag or a broken reed.

In the plumages of certain birds that are normally very difficult to see when at rest, we find a very different color pattern which seems at variance with all

that has been said. Instead of there being a gradual transition from the dark to the light areas, there is a sudden, abrupt change, often heightened by a black border. On the head of the Wood Duck, for example, the white of the throat extends up on the cheeks in the form of crescents. These, together with the white stripes through the crest and the black-and-white bars on the sides, would seem to make it most conspicuous. Similarly the Killdeer has its



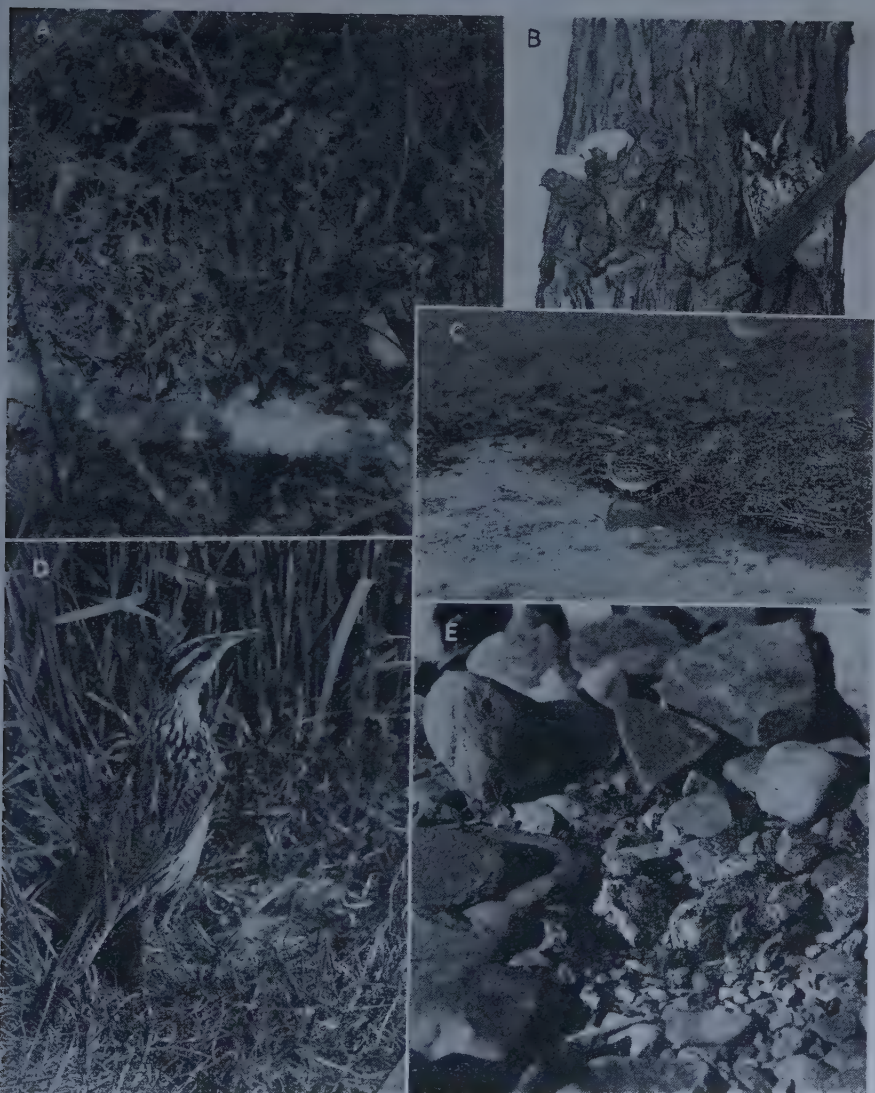
A CASE OF MIMICRY

The Least Bittern, when alarmed, simulates a broken reed in shape as well as in color

brown head separated from its similarly colored back by a conspicuous white ring, and its snowy breast is crossed by two coal black bands. In spite of these marks, one finds that both the Wood Duck and the Killdeer in their natural environments, are very inconspicuous, and we are led to believe that these 'ruptive marks', as they are called, serve apparently to split up the bird into several pieces, destroy its continuity of form, and thereby conceal it by making it unbirdlike. Those who followed the development of 'camouflage'

in the world war will recognize in counter-shading and ruptive marks two of the principles that were utilized as much as any to conceal battleships, large guns, ammunition trains, and even small buildings.

One other class of markings we might consider here since they are similar to the ruptive marks in being themselves extremely noticeable. I refer to the



WHERE 'COLOR PATTERN' COUNTS

- A. Ruffed Grouse on nest showing dead leaf and twig pattern
- B. Bark pattern of Screech Owl
- C. Drift pattern of Pectoral Sandpipers
- D. Grass pattern of Meadow Lark, startled while at its nest
- E. Pebble pattern of young Killdeers

so-called 'flash colors' or 'banner marks.' The white tail of the deer and the cottontail, which are raised and made as conspicuous as possible when the animal is fleeing; the white outer tail-feathers of the Junco and the Meadowlark; the white patch on the rump of the Flicker, and the striking black-and-white wings of the Willet, all fall into this class. These marks were at one time supposed to serve as signals to the young or to others of the species to keep the flock together, but Dr. C. Hart Merriam has suggested a still better use for them by explaining how they may serve to give protection from their enemies. When the animal or bird is fleeing, the eye of the enemy naturally fastens upon the very conspicuous flash color and when the Meadowlark, for instance, drops



RUPTIVE MARKS OF THE KILLDEER

Note how the white ring around the neck and the black bands across the breast destroy the shape of the bird by breaking up the continuity of surface. Now notice the same thing with the young Killdeer in front of the old bird

into the grass, or the Flicker claps up against the side of the tree, the banner mark suddenly disappears. But the eye of the enemy, through the persistence of vision, follows on in the same direction in which the bird was going before realizing that it has stopped and, in the interval elapsing, the bird slinks off a few feet further or slips around to the other side of the tree and is nowhere to be seen. The Willet, upon alighting, often lifts its conspicuously marked wings high over its back as if to attract attention to the very spot where it has alighted, but always, upon closing them, it runs along the beach a few feet so that the eye of an enemy can search in vain for the conspicuous quarry that it marked so carefully a moment before.

These then are the five main principles underlying the concealing coloration of birds. Some authorities have gone so far as to claim that all birds are pro-

tectively colored, but the majority feel that the colors of some birds cannot be explained by any of the foregoing principles, that they may even be conspicuously marked. A Crow on the snow or against the sky, or anywhere except in a coal-hole, is bound to be visible from any angle. But the Crow has been endowed with an intelligence and a wariness which need no concealing coloration.



FLASH COLORS OF THE WILLET

When at rest the Willet is an inconspicuous gray bird, but in flight it displays a strikingly conspicuous black-and-white pattern on the wings and tail. How can this be a 'protective coloration'?

tion to supplement them. Dr. Chapman has suggested that one can usually tell from the actions of the birds whether they consider themselves conspicuous or not, for the protectively colored species always permit of a close approach while those that are conspicuously marked fly at the first intimation of danger and never rely upon concealment even when wounded.

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS

The principles of protective coloration, although quite simple, usually require some sort of a demonstration before they are fully comprehended by youthful observers. Once they are fully understood, however, a new world of thought is opened, and it is surprising to discover the numberless ways in which

they may be applied. In making demonstrations, one should be careful always to stage them out of doors where the light comes from above and from all sides, otherwise one is doomed to disappointment. It is not difficult to imitate Mr. Fuertes' demonstration with the counter-shaded model by substituting tennis balls or blocks of wood for the carved models. The advantages of ruptive marks and of color patterns simulating the environment can likewise be demonstrated.

In studying the birds of the open fields like the Meadowlark, female Bobolink, Vesper and Savannah Sparrows, etc., attention should be called to the predominance of streaks corresponding in pattern, if not always in color, to the lights and shadows among the grasses. Comparisons should be drawn with such woodland birds as the Grouse and the Woodcock, or even the woodland Warblers which though often brightly colored, have irregular blotched patterns simulating either the forest floor or the light filtering through the leaves. If one has access to a museum or a collection of mounted birds, he can readily demonstrate many different types of color patterns in terms of the birds' habitats or places where they spend most of their time. Of course, there are many uniformly colored birds and others that defy any theory of protective coloration to explain, but these are the exceptions rather than the rule.

Children often bring insects to the schoolroom and many of them demonstrate the principles of protective coloration far better than do birds. Counter-shading, color pattern, ruptive marks, flash colors, and mimicry are abundantly illustrated by various species of moths, caterpillars, grasshoppers, walking sticks, etc., and a collection of insects might well be made to demonstrate the different principles.

QUESTIONS

1. What is meant by 'counter-shading'?
2. Name five birds in which counter-shading is an important feature of the bird's coloration.
3. What is the importance of having the color pattern of a bird's plumage similar to that of its environment?
4. Name five different types of color patterns and a bird on which each is found.
5. Explain 'ruptive marks.'
6. Name five birds which have ruptive marks.
7. Explain 'flash colors' and tell how they are of advantage to the bird possessing them.
8. Name five birds which possess flash colors.
9. What is meant by 'mimicry'?
10. Name five birds that mimic their surroundings.

FOR OR FROM YOUNG OBSERVERS

A TEACHER'S EXPERIENCE IN BIRD-STUDY

To enjoy life one should be in touch with nature. I find that little extra time need be spent in studying birds compared with the real enjoyment obtained. When I was a child I saw and knew several of the most common birds but I find since I have been teaching children that it takes only a short time for a normal child, if he is properly encouraged, to know all the common local birds and become interested in the rarer ones.

The first year I taught I was rather timid about starting my pupils in bird-study but found, later, that it was very easy and pleasant work. That year one of my pupils and I learned eighty birds that, with the exception of about fifteen, were new to us. You see I was just starting, too. The next year even the primary pupils learned to distinguish from twenty-five to forty-five birds, and the parents became interested. I have taught three years in the country schools and find I have a wonderful field of work. This last year I organized an Audubon Society of twenty-five in my school. Besides the pamphlets of the Audubon Society I use the small bird pictures put out by the Church and Dwight Co., New York City, and some small pictures put out by Brown & Co., Beverly, Mass., which I find a great help, especially when I need a wide variety of illustrations with small expense. They aid in studying the Audubon Leaflets and I found my pupils enjoyed having smaller pictures to refer to in place of soiling their larger pictures from the Audubon Society by frequent handling.

This year I have found many interesting species of birds and my pupils have found even more than I. After our spring vacation we found a Flicker had built a nest in the roof of our schoolroom. From our windows we saw many different birds. We did not need to search for them as there were many trees near the schoolhouse. This year I have noticed many more of the same kind of birds than ever before. It may be that with better education the birds are protected. I have not searched for nests this spring but have found many without effort.

I still expect to enlarge my bird list this year and hope that I may again become acquainted with the Warblers and birds which stay here only through the migratory period and which I missed this spring because I was unable to spare time enough when they were here.—RUTH H. MARTIN, *Canton, Ills.*

[Teachers who have never tried bird-study in their schools little know the results that can be obtained with little effort. It is not necessary to know many birds in order to make a beginning. Miss Martin's experience is almost sure to be theirs. A. A. A.]

A BIRD TRAGEDY

The rain came down in torrents, drowning out all other sounds. It had been storming for nearly half an hour, when suddenly came a blinding flash of

lightning, a terrible crash of thunder, a moment of silence, and the thunder rumbled away into the distance.

Mother, my sister, and I were all alone on this stormy evening. We hurried to the window, thinking the barn might have been struck. One glance proved that it was not the barn, but a large tree had fallen in the orchard—the one with the Flicker's nest.

To me the Flicker has always seemed out of place. He would fit better in a fairy story. Before we knew his name, we called him 'the golden-winged bird.'

The rain soon stopped and the sun came out from behind the clouds low in the west, giving a golden tint to all of the fresh earth.

I ran to the tree in the orchard. At the sight of it, I stopped suddenly. The tree was broken at the Flicker's hole, and the mother bird lay there motionless. I'll never forget the way I felt.

She was wedged in so tightly that I could not get to her, but with a neighbor boy's help, I managed to pull the bark away and lifted her out. Her eggs were broken, but her body was still warm, and I could not believe she was dead.

When I carried her to the house, Mother said she was lifeless, but I was positive I felt her heart beating. All night long I held her in my hands, hoping she would revive, but morning brought the truth.

A tiny grave under the apple tree and a golden wing among my choicest possessions are all that mark the memory of that stormy evening.—VIRGINIA JUNE RATLIFF (age 14 years), *Dover, Del.*

THE LONG-TAILED CHAT

He's a jolly fellow,
And he chats all day.
His breast is yellow.
He swings and sings in the glorious ray
Of the sun, so bright.
He is frolicsome and gay,
And he sings by night
As well as by day.

—By PHILO WOOD (age 8 years), *Hopland, Calif.*

A CORN-EATING WOODPECKER

Down on my Grandpa's farm, at Loveland, Ohio, a Red-headed Picker-bird eats the corn. He comes to the corn-house and sticks his head through the cracks and picks up the corn. Then he goes to a post and puts it on top while he sits on the side. He puts his head over the top and cracks up the corn and eats the pieces. If any little pieces fall on the ground he does not go after them but goes back to the corn-house for more. Out in the garden there is one big stalk with an ear of corn on it. He sits on this too and picks away the corn.—DENNING J. PEASLEE (age 7 years), *Norwood, Ohio.*

The Audubon Societies

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Edited by T. GILBERT PEARSON, President

Address all correspondence, and send all remittances, for dues and contributions, to the National Association of Audubon Societies, 1974 Broadway, New York City. Telephone, Columbus 7327

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FREDERIC A. LUCAS, <i>Second Vice-President</i>	JONATHAN DWIGHT, <i>Treasurer</i>
SAMUEL T. CARTER, JR., <i>Attorney</i>	

Any person, club, school or company in sympathy with the objects of this Association may become a member of it, and all are welcome.

Classes of Membership in the National Association of Audubon Societies for the Protection of Wild Birds and Animals:

\$5 annually pays for a Sustaining Membership
\$100 paid at one time constitutes a Life Membership
\$1,000 constitutes a person a Patron
\$5,000 constitutes a person a Founder
\$25,000 constitutes a person a Benefactor

FORM OF BEQUEST:—I do hereby give and bequeath to the National Association of Audubon Societies for the Protection of Wild Birds and Animals (Incorporated), of the City of New York.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

The seventeenth annual meeting of the National Association of Audubon Societies was held in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, October 24 and 25, 1921. Many members were present and took part in the various discussions that arose.

At the public meeting on Monday night an audience of over 600 greeted the Association's speakers. The session was formally opened by Dr. Frederic A. Lucas, Director of the American Museum of Natural History, who extended a welcome to the Audubon Societies. This was responded to by the President of the Association who also spoke briefly on the Association's activities the past year and the extent of the membership today. He reported that there were active paying members of the Association in every state in the Union but Nevada, and also in half a dozen foreign countries. He then introduced Dr. Frank M. Chapman who sketched the great development that had taken place in wild-bird protection since the Audubon Society began its work. He read a list of the various song-birds that he had seen on women's hats on 14th Street, in New York City, at the time when these birds were so extensively worn, before the Au-

dubon laws were passed by the various state legislatures.

Dr. Theodore S. Palmer, representing the United States Biological Survey, told of the Government's work for wild-life conservation and the coöperation it had always received from this Association. Louis Agassiz Fuyertes, the eminent American bird artist, then delighted the audience by drawing on an easel situated on the rostrum a series of colored pictures of wild birds, at the same time imitating the songs and calls as each bird took its final form and tints. The evening was concluded with 2,000 feet of motion-picture films of wild birds and animals taken by William L. Finley, the Association's agent for the Pacific Coast States.

On Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, the members and delegates gathered for the annual business meeting. The reports of the President and Treasurer were given. These will be found printed in full in this issue of BIRD-LORE.

Miss Heloise Meyer and Theodore S. Palmer, whose terms of office as members of the Board of Directors had expired, were reelected. Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy, of New York, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Joel A. Allen

Then followed reports given in person by the following field agents: Edward H. Forbush for New England; Winthrop Packard for Massachusetts; Herbert K. Job, in charge of the Department of Applied Ornithology; Miss Frances A. Hurd of Connecticut; and Mrs. Mary S. Sage for Long Island. These reports and others provoked discussion on a variety of topics in connection with the Audubon Society movement and its work.

At 1 o'clock the meeting adjourned for luncheon in the Museum restaurant. The afternoon session, which convened at 2 P. M., was under the leadership of Edward H. Forbush. Reports from various affiliated organizations were heard and further discussions took place. Dr. G. Clyde Fisher gave a most entertaining talk on the life and work of John Burroughs, illustrating his statements with a remarkable series of stereopticon slides from photographs he had made of Mr. Burroughs under various conditions.

Several branch societies and affiliated organizations were represented. Among the personnel of these were:

Mrs. Baker Hull, President of the Maryland Audubon Society; Dr. Frank M. Chapman, President of the Englewood (N. J.) Bird Club; Dr. T. S. Palmer of the District of Columbia Audubon Society; John

Dryden Kuser, President, and Beecher S. Bowdish, Secretary of the New Jersey Audubon Society; R. H. Howland, President of the Montclair (N. J.) Bird Club; Mrs. Kingsmill Marrs, representing the Florida Audubon Society; Mrs. George M. Cumming, Secretary of the Audubon Society of Irvington-on-the-Hudson (N. Y.); Mrs. Henry E. Mereness of the Dana Natural History Society of Albany (N. Y.); Mrs. L. J. Frankie of the Bird Club of Long Island; Miss Mary E. Knevels, Secretary of the Forest Hills Gardens (N. Y.) Audubon Society; and Mrs. Francis H. Coffin, President of the Scranton (Pa.) Audubon Society.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors, held at 2 P. M., the following officers were reelected: T. Gilbert Pearson, President; Theodore S. Palmer, First Vice-President; Frederic A. Lucas, Second Vice-President; William P. Wharton, Secretary; Jonathan Dwight, Treasurer; and Mrs. F. A. Donohue, Assistant Secretary.

The budget as submitted was adopted. Detailed reports were heard of the year's work and plans laid for the activities to be engaged in during the next twelve months.

These yearly gatherings of bird-students and bird-lovers are annually becoming more largely attended and increasing interest is manifested in the Association's work.

ADVISORY BOARD OF DIRECTORS

At the annual business meeting of the Association on October 25, 1921, the following were elected members of the Advisory Board of Directors for the coming year:

John H. Sage Connecticut
 Ralph Hoffman California
 David Starr Jordan California
 Robert W. Williams... District of Columbia
 Harry Harris Missouri
 George M. Chamberlin Florida
 John E. Thayer Massachusetts
 Richmond Talbot New York
 Ruthven Deane Illinois
 Albert F. Ganier Tennessee
 H. P. Attwater Texas
 Carleton D. Howe Vermont
 Witmer Stone Pennsylvania

Joseph Grinnell California
 Edward H. Forbush Massachusetts
 H. L. Madison Ohio
 Barton W. Everman California
 Howard Eaton Wyoming
 Thomas S. Roberts Minnesota
 Frederic A. Walcott Connecticut
 Gifford Pinchot District of Columbia
 Frank Bond District of Columbia
 Clinton G. Abbott California
 Donald Scott New York
 Mrs. Anna B. Comstock New York
 Mrs. Alice Hall Walter Rhode Island
 H. H. Brimley North Carolina
 H. Tullsen Texas
 Mrs. B. H. Johnson Connecticut
 Walter Barrows Michigan

MORE FEDERAL BIRD RESERVATIONS

Two new Federal Bird Reservations were recently created. These are to be known as the 'Pablo Reservation' consisting of the North and South Pablo Reservoirs and the 'Ninepipe Reservation' consisting of the Ninepipe Reservoir. Both are in the state of Montana and situated within the boundaries of the Flathead Irrigation Project.

The executive orders creating these bird reservations were signed by President

Harding on June 25, 1921. On the same date the President also issued an order enlarging the boundaries of the Indian Key Reservation in Tampa Bay, Fla., in order to include other islands.

Through the kindness of Frank Bond, Chief of the Federal Land Office, a friend and member of the Association, the office has been supplied with copies of the above orders and maps which accompany them.

PLEASE READ THIS!

In most of the cities of the United States, and particularly in New York, the plumes of the Bird-of-Paradise are displayed for sale and may be seen in common use on women's hats. Frequently their sale is advertised in newspapers. The traffic in these feathers seems to have been on the increase the past year. Our office receives numerous inquiries from people who tell us of these things and state, "The law is being flagrantly violated. Why do you not do something." As a matter of fact, in so far as the sale and wearing of these plumes is concerned, the law is not being violated, for the law does not prohibit these things. It is against the law to sell aigrettes, the plumes of the white Egret, but once they are in private possession there appears to be no enforceable law against their being worn. In the case of Paradise plumes, however, the only restriction is the United States law embodied in the Tariff Act of 1913, which *prohibits the importation* of the feathers of any wild birds into the United States for commercial purposes. This is the law that is being "flagrantly violated."

Undoubtedly the stock of Paradise feathers on hand when the law went into effect on October 3, 1913,—over eight years ago,—has long ago been exhausted, and the plumes we now see sold and worn are most certainly feathers that have been smuggled. Inspectors of the Custom Offices have made a large number of seizures, and in these columns we have from time to time reported the taking of some of these illegal goods and the disposition made of them.

This Association planned to ask the present session of Congress that is revising the Tariff to amend the law in such a way as to prohibit absolutely the sale of Paradise plumes. Just before the date set by the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee for the President of the Association to appear before the Congressmen having this matter in charge, it was learned that the United States Millinery Chamber of Commerce had a bill to propose, and after a conference and much deliberation it was decided to back their bill, and this was done, not only formally before the Ways and Means Committee on February 11, 1921, but subsequently by other means. This bill makes it illegal to sell the plumes of Birds-of-Paradise or other smuggled feathers unless the seller can produce evidence to satisfy the courts that the feathers were brought legally into this country before the Tariff Act of 1913 became effective. This is now under consideration in Congress, and if it becomes an item of the Federal statutes it will virtually mean that the last battle of the war waged by the Audubon Societies since 1886 against the legalized feather traffic shall have been won.

Of course, regardless of how stringent the laws may be made, it is probable that feathers for millinery decoration will continually be smuggled into the country. Despite the Association's warden-force, Egrets in the southern swamps will continue to be killed because there will persist a certain type of feminine mind that wants the plumage.



MRS. KATHERINE TIPPETS, PRESIDENT OF THE FLORIDA AUDUBON SOCIETY, STANDING BY SIGN LATER PLACED ON THE MUNICIPAL PIER AT ST. PETERSBURG, WHERE THERE ARE NUMEROUS BROWN PELICANS

Report of the National Association of Audubon Societies and Affiliated Organizations for the Year Ending October 19, 1921

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REPORT OF T. GILBERT PEARSON, PRESIDENT

INTRODUCTION

The seventeenth year of this Association's corporative life has come to a close, and today we pause to look back over the results of the year's efforts before turning to the duties that await us on the morrow. It has been a year of progress, and the increase of interest on the part of the public for the cause of wild-life protection has been continuous. There is much for which we may rejoice, but, naturally, some things have taken place which we would wish had not occurred. Victories achieved for wild-life protection have given cheer and encouragement, while certain defeats, and, at times, the inadequacy of the financial support, have necessitated calling upon our reserve of courage and fortitude.

While heartily regretting the discontinuance of the excellent educational conservation work built up in the state of New York under the leadership of our Life Member, George D. Pratt, and the failure of the legislatures of North Carolina and Florida to establish game commissions, we can take comfort in the defeat of certain congressional efforts to establish the principle of exploiting our National Parks for individual gain. It is a pleasure to chronicle the creation of many new bird sanctuaries and reservations, as well as the enlarging membership of this Association and that of many of the state and local groups associated with it. Also, the increasing respect shown by American gunners for the Federal bird-protective laws augurs well for the future wild-fowl supply.

The Association has passed through a year of exacting activities, some of which I shall attempt briefly to set forth. Through the warning of friends at the right moment, we were able to play a part in inducing President Wilson to veto a bill which passed Congress for the purpose of turning over to private interests an important wild-fowl range in one of the western states. Timely warning from another member traveling in the West enabled us to bring pressure to bear upon the governor of another western state, who, acting within his legal rights, appeared to be on the point of granting permits to kill 100 prong-horned antelope, a species which has almost disappeared from our western plains. As a result, the permits were not granted.

We have been in active coöperation with the United States Treasury Department in the matter of enforcing the law prohibiting the importation of plumage. The Government, continuing its policy of turning over confiscated plumage to this Association for educational purposes, has presented us with three more contraband shipments of Paradise and aigrette plumes.

FIELD AGENTS AND OFFICE FORCE

The work of the Association's Field Agents has been all that could be expected of an earnest, energetic, and loyal group of men and women.

The educational effort of E. H. Forbush, General Agent for New England, is well known by all who follow the activities of bird-protection in this country. During the summer your President had the pleasure of visiting with him the various Gull and Tern colonies along the Massachusetts coast, which, under his watchful eye, have prospered for so many years.

Winthrop Packard, Agent for the state of Massachusetts, from his headquarters at 66 Newbury Street, Boston, has been energetic and effective, as usual, in all the phases of the Association's endeavor within his territory.

The work of William L. Finley, Agent for the Pacific Coast States, has been largely in the field of making and producing additions to his remarkable series of motion pictures of wild bird life studies, chiefly in California and Oregon. One hundred and eighty of his films, representing nine subjects, have been in constant circulation in the moving-picture theatres throughout the country.

Herbert K. Job's work in applied ornithology has continued in the dissemination of information regarding the propagation of birds by artificial methods. He has done much lecturing and for several weeks the past summer was engaged in making still and motion pictures of wild birds in Connecticut, Maine, and eastern Canada.

Arthur H. Norton, Field Agent for Maine, had much to occupy his time in combating adverse legislation at the capital of his state, and, in coöperation with state and Federal authorities, inspecting the great sea-bird colonies guarded by this Association along that rocky coast.

Dr. Eugene Swope, Field Agent for Ohio, enjoyed the greater part of his sabbatical year studying the bird-life of Florida. He is again engaged in his regular duties in Ohio.

Miss Frances A. Hurd, in Connecticut, who for a time was inactive in the Audubon work because of the temporary scarcity of funds in the Junior Department, recently took up active duties again in her field of effort.

Mrs. Mary S. Sage spent the entire year lecturing on Long Island, in coöperation with the Bird Club of Long Island. The reports received would seem to indicate that there is hardly a school building on the entire island which has not been visited by her Ford coupé.

Miss Katherine H. Stuart represented the Association in conducting a course in bird-study at the Summer School at the University of Virginia, and the same work was carried forward by Miss Edna L. Johnson at the University of Colorado.

Reports of some of these representatives have been made and will be published with this general report. The work of these various agents should never be underestimated. I wish it were possible in this connection also to enumerate the scores of volunteer workers, who, throughout the country, so greatly aid in spreading the principles for which the Audubon Society stands.

I doubt if our membership generally appreciates the earnest and often self-sacrificing spirit of the Association's office force. The earnest desire to produce the best results and the splendid spirit of coöperation and loyalty which runs through this group of twenty men and women is a matter constantly commented upon by those in intimate touch with the home office. No one man or woman can accomplish much in this world by his or her individual effort. The widely expanding influence of the Audubon Societies is due to the combined efforts of many workers. The officers and directors of the Association have given their best thought and endeavor to the building up of the Association's work, but their efforts are at best only a fractional part of this growing nation-wide organization.

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

During the World War, and for some time afterward, the work of many of the Audubon Societies and Bird Clubs naturally suffered. The past year has seen a strong revival of activities on the part of the 155 state and local societies and clubs affiliated with the National Association. A listing of their principal activities, even without comment, would be quite beyond the space allotted for this report. These societies, therefore, have been invited to submit summaries of their work, and a large number of these will be printed with this report. It has been the pleasure of the home office to coöperate with many of these organizations in their local problems, and in return we have received most splendid support from various clubs and societies, not only in supporting Federal and State legislation, but in many cases financially.

There has been an increased number of publications by the affiliated groups. Among these may be mentioned the bulletins of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, New Hampshire Audubon Society, Illinois Audubon Society, Florida Audubon Society, and the Indiana Audubon Society. *The Gull*, published by the Audubon Association of the Pacific, has continued to appear punctually. Attractive reports and yearbooks have been issued by the Bird Club of Long Island, the Junior Audubon Society of Brunswick, Maine, the West Chester Pennsylvania Bird Club, as well as by the Vermont Bird Club, the Oregon Audubon Society, the Ohio Audubon Society, the New Jersey Audubon Society, and others. The most handsome publication was by the Société Provencher of Quebec. This consists of 88 pages with covers. It contains 9 full-page colored plates of birds by Hennessey and 28 half-tone illustrations. There is great opportunity for constant coöperation, and all societies interested in wild bird and animal life are invited freely to make use of such facilities as the National Association may be able to offer them. To give some idea of the extent of the Audubon Society organization among adults it may be stated that these 155 active branches are distributed as follows: There is one each in Arizona, Georgia, Kansas, North Carolina, Montana, Oklahoma, Oregon,

Utah, and Vermont. There are 2 in Colorado and the same number in Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Louisiana, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and West Virginia. Iowa has 4; and Florida, Indiana, Ohio, and Washington, each has 5. Six are in Illinois and Michigan; 7 in New Jersey; 8 in Connecticut; 12 in Massachusetts; 14 in Pennsylvania, and 29 in New York state. Also there is one in the District of Columbia and 4 in the Dominion of Canada.

A complete list of affiliated organizations, together with the names and addresses of the president and secretary will be found published elsewhere in connection with this report.

WARDENS AND RESERVATIONS

The idea of designating areas of land or water in which wild birds may find sanctuary apparently had its distinctive beginning when, on March 14, 1903, some of the founders of this Association induced President Roosevelt to declare Pelican Island, Florida, a United States Bird Reservation. Today there are more than seventy Government bird reservations, some of which are very extensive in area. In the neighborhood of eighty other breeding colonies of water-birds are guarded by wardens of this Association. There are now many state bird reservations, embracing within their boundaries several millions of acres of forest and swamp-lands. Various Audubon Societies and bird clubs have their bird sanctuaries. City parks, cemeteries, hospital grounds, and numerous other territories have been dedicated to the untrammelled use of wild-bird life. Many of these, of course, are sanctuaries only in so far as they protect the birds from hunters, for to be in reality Cities of Refuge for wild feathered life, they should be free from the presence of the domestic cat. The bird-reservation idea has gathered greater momentum in this country than in any other region in the world, unless it be in areas of India where for religious reasons the natives regard it advisable to leave the birds undisturbed. The Birdcraft Sanctuary at Fairfield, Conn., still maintains the lead as the most perfect exemplification of the bird sanctuary idea.

During the year, three additional Federal reservations have been established, and the boundaries of the one at Indian Key, Fla., have been extended. The greatest addition to the reservations cared for by this Association unexpectedly came to us as a present from the Legislature of the state of Texas. In 1919 and 1920 your President engaged in making some observations of the bird-life of the lower coast of Texas. As a result of this, and of friendly connections made with some of the citizens of Texas, the Legislature of that state, at a recent special session, passed as an 'emergency measure' a bill authorizing the leasing of six islands in Laguna Madre to the Association, without cost, for a period of fifty years. The water-birds resorting to these islands are estimated to be not less than 100,000. Here are found, not only Snowy Egrets, Ward's Herons, Louisiana Herons, Laughing Gulls, Brown Pelicans, and four species

of Terns, but an extensive colony of the rare Reddish Egret and the only nesting colony of White Pelicans known to exist in the waters along the Atlantic shores of North America.

The Association employed about the same number of wardens as last year. These men guarded great colonies of sea-birds situated chiefly along our coast from Maine to the mouth of the Mississippi River. Interiorly they operated also at Moosehead Lake, Maine; in the Great Lakes; and at many of the Heron and Egret colonies along the coastal plain of our southern country from central North Carolina to western Louisiana.

In May your President visited twenty-one colonies of Egrets, Herons, and Ibises in central Florida and was distressed to find that, largely on account of the destructive forces of the Fish Crow, these colonies have much decreased of recent years.

Little killing of birds for the feather trade has been reported except in Florida, where the bush-whacking of Egrets probably will continue as long as any are to be found in the southern part of the state. There have been some raids by eggers on a few of the sea-bird islands, but the losses from this source have been more than offset by an unusually favorable breeding season, owing to the absence of storms and high tides at the critical nesting-period.

LEGISLATION

At the last session of Congress, before the incoming of the present administration, two bills, intended to exploit the Yellowstone National Park for commercial interests, were introduced in the United States Congress and pushed with great vigor by their supporters. This Association joined with other National organizations in a campaign of opposition. Thousands of letters and telegrams from our members and affiliated organizations throughout the country aided in the defeat of these bills. Members of the Association contributed a fund of over \$6,000 with which the expenses for publicity, sending of agents to Washington, and other defensive measures were met. We were also able to contribute financially to the park work of the American Civic Association and the National Parks Association, thus aiding them in the publication of their bulletins of propaganda.

During the present session of Congress attempts have been made by our enemies to revive these bills. Thus far, however, little progress has been made. In this connection I may draw your attention to the fact that upon the occasion of our annual gathering, one year ago, the Association directed by resolution that telegrams be sent to Warren G. Harding and James M. Cox asking of each the question, whether in the event of his being elected President of the United States his policy would be to guard the National Parks and bird reservations against commercial attempts to exploit them, and whether he would favor the enforcement of our treaty with Canada for the protection of

migratory birds. Allow me on this occasion formally to report the prompt receipt of the following telegram from Mr. Harding:

"Thank you for your telegram of October 26. If you care to do so you may use the following message and release to the press: 'I am fully in favor of a policy which will guard the integrity of our National Parks and our Bird Reservations. I favor the enforcement of the Treaty with Canada for the protection of valuable migratory birds.' Please accept my greeting to your Association."

It need only be added that Mr. Harding has kept his word, and when the attack on the National Parks was renewed last spring, and we filed protest with the Secretary of the Interior, we received a reply from that gentleman to the effect that we need have no fear as to the result of these bills in Congress, as President Harding had already given this Association his word that he would defend these great natural museums of scenery and out-of-door life.

Several bills are now before our National law-makers in which the Association is greatly interested. One was drawn for the purpose of requiring a license of \$1 from all people who desire to hunt migratory game-birds. The funds thus collected are to be used for the payment of additional Federal game-wardens, and for the purchase of areas of territory suitable for breeding or feeding places of migratory birds, particularly Wild Ducks and Geese.

Many reports have reached us of the destruction of bird-life caused by pouring into the harbors and along the coast crude oil from vessels reaching our shores. We are actively supporting two bills in Congress looking to the abolishment of this evil.

Despite the provision in the Tariff Act of 1913, which prohibits the importation of feathers of wild birds into the United States, immense quantities of high-priced plumes have entered the country, to be displayed, sold, and worn in all our large centers of population. The plumage one most often sees is that of the Minor Bird-of-Paradise. With a view of amending the law in such a way as to put an end to the sale of these smuggled goods, your President asked for and received permission to appear before the Ways and Means Committee drafting the new Tariff Act. Shortly before the date set for his appearance it was learned that the United States Millinery Chamber of Commerce had the same idea in view, and had already prepared a bill looking to this end. After conference in Washington with the representatives of this Chamber of Commerce it was decided by your President and First Vice-President, who were present, to support the measure as it had been drafted by the milliners' attorney. It happened, therefore, that on February 11, 1921, representatives of the Audubon Society and of our ancient enemies, the wholesale milliners, met in our Capital City in support of a measure which we both hoped to see enacted into law.

As I sat in the committee-room that day, and looked about at the faces of men who on various occasions during the past twelve years we had opposed in legislative committee-rooms in different parts of the country, I could but

reflect on the vast changes in sentiment which the years have brought. Here sat men who for many years had expended time and money seeking to retain their ancient privilege of dealing in the plumage of wild birds, but now, when at last it had become illegal to handle the feathers, these same men, being honest, were interested in securing a law which would force dishonest men to observe its provisions.

The new Tariff Act is still pending in Congress, but we have strong hopes that when it is enacted, the display of Paradise feathers in our city stores will come to an end. Our Association also advocated the placing of an import duty on song-birds brought into this country. The Tariff Bill now pending contains this provision for which we asked.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

In a letter received from Miss Ada B. Copeland, principal of the Riverside School at Grand Junction, Colo., the writer said:

"Our school for four years has had its Junior Audubon Club. During this period over forty species of birds have been identified and studied on the



JUNIOR AUDUBON SOCIETY OF GRAND JUNCTION COLO. MISS ADA B COPELAND
TEACHER AND LEADER

school-grounds and many more in the immediate vicinity. The older people, as well as young, of the neighborhood have become real bird-lovers, and much has been done for the protection of bird-life and to encourage birds to build near our homes. The past year, interest aroused by the Junior Audubon Club in behalf of bird-life resulted in the raising of a fund for the erection of an Audubon bird-fountain and bath in Riverside Park. This was dedicated in June, 1920, with exercises by the entire school. It is the first bird-bath in the city, or even in the county."

A large number of similar letters have been received from principals and teachers throughout the United States and Canada. At hundreds of



BIRD-BATH, ERECTED BY THE JUNIOR AUDUBON SOCIETY OF GRAND JUNCTION COLO.

schools bird-boxes were built and erected. Programs on Bird Day and at other periods were rendered by Junior Clubs in thousands of communities. Parents naturally are interested in what their children are doing, and so an immense missionary work is constantly being carried on among the adults of the country through the interest aroused among pupils by our Junior Department.

Owing to the difficulty in securing funds and the high cost of printing, it was found impossible again the past year to supply all those who sought Junior membership, and the 10-cent membership fees were returned to many disappointed groups of little children. Chiefly by the aid of the \$20,000 contributed by our unnamed Benefactor, we were able to form 5,851 bird-study clubs in the schools, with a total membership of 229,784. The coming year it will be possible to supply a greater number as more funds have been made available and there has been a slight drop in the cost of printing. Educational leaflets, colored bird pictures, outline drawings, and Audubon buttons

have been manufactured to the extent of 300,000 sets, and the present demands for material would seem to indicate that there will be calls for this great stock of bird literature before the schools close next June. To those actively engaged in the handling of this important phase of the Association's activities it is a source of unending regret that sufficient funds are not in hand to push this organization among the children to the maximum extent.

We have the experience, the organization, the good will of the school authorities, and the enthusiasm of the children sufficient to enroll one million or perhaps two million annually if we could only meet the necessary 50 per cent of the expense. The children's fees, it will be remembered, cover the remainder of the cost.

In the work of placing the subject before the teachers of the country and in the distribution of the literature, the Association has enjoyed, as heretofore, the active coöperation of a number of the State Audubon Societies and local affiliated organizations. Some, also, have aided financially. For example, the Bird Club of Long Island supplied funds sufficient to pay 70 per cent of the entire expense of employing Mrs. Mary S. Sage as a lecturer in the schools of Long Island throughout the year, and in supplying the Island children with literature. The Massachusetts Audubon Society has contributed generously. In Oregon, Indiana, and some other places, literature has been distributed by the State Societies, which also bore the expense of the necessary clerical assistance and postage. The New Jersey Audubon Society again coöperated in the Junior organization work in that state. Many others have provided speakers to go into the schools and present the subject. The organized co-operative work of various societies and clubs is constantly increasing, with good results to the cause.

The following table shows the distribution of the Junior Clubs in the various states and Canada during the school year ending June 1, 1921.

**ANNUAL SUMMARY OF JUNIOR AUDUBON CLUBS AND MEMBERS
UNDER THE CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL FUND**

Summary Ending June 1, 1921

States	Clubs	Members	States	Clubs	Members
Alabama	12	559	Georgia	18	856
Arizona	4	219	Idaho	10	412
Arkansas	18	738	Illinois	320	13,457
California	142	5,862	Indiana	181	6,700
Colorado	51	2,301	Iowa	123	4,106
Connecticut	184	6,977	Kansas	44	1,543
Delaware	38	1,552	Kentucky	25	1,023
District of Columbia	2	50	Louisiana	7	219
Florida	176	5,963	Maine	42	1,471

ANNUAL SUMMARY OF JUNIOR AUDUBON CLUBS AND MEMBERS, continued

States	Clubs	Members	States	Clubs	Members
Maryland.....	58	2,482	Pennsylvania.....	607	25,086
Massachusetts.....	497	18,231	Rhode Island.....	12	652
Michigan.....	146	5,840	South Carolina.....	16	508
Minnesota.....	202	8,183	South Dakota.....	36	1,184
Mississippi.....	5	164	Tennessee.....	9	518
Missouri.....	110	4,081	Texas.....	42	1,697
Montana.....	27	1,115	Utah.....	26	992
Nebraska.....	79	2,897	Vermont.....	25	1,052
Nevada.....	8	313	Virginia.....	41	1,838
New Hampshire.....	40	1,404	Washington.....	114	5,392
New Jersey.....	243	10,689	West Virginia.....	33	1,384
New Mexico.....	4	182	Wisconsin.....	159	6,139
New York.....	843	33,664	Wyoming.....	8	274
North Carolina.....	11	339	Canada.....	358	1,1571
North Dakota.....	37	1,288	British Guiana.....	1	26
Ohio.....	616	22,562	Japan.....	0	20
Oklahoma.....	9	377	Totals.....	5,851	229,787
Oregon.....	32	3,635			

MISCELLANEOUS AND FINANCIAL

Within the year our Supply Department sold at cost 518 stereopticon slides, as well as several thousand dollars' worth of leaflets, bird-books, field-glasses, bird-charts, and other helps to bird students. We issued 2,060,000 Educational Leaflets, and other circulars to the extent of 210,000. During the year there were enrolled 152 Life Members at \$100 each. From the estate of Betsy S. Beal, of Boston, Mass., we received a bequest of \$100. The sum realized from these sources, together with \$770 in gifts, totaled \$16,070 added to the permanent Endowment Fund. The Sustaining Membership (fee \$5 annually) has this year numbered 4,527, the largest yet attained. The total income for the year was \$152,304.93.

CONCLUSION

It is with deep sorrow that we record the death of one of our most beloved directors, Dr. Joel Asaph Allen, of the American Museum of Natural History, who passed from this earth on August 29, 1921, at an age of more than 83 years.

He was one of the founders of this Association and had been an active and deeply interested member of the Board since its first organization. He was a scholar and scientific investigator of rare and unusual ability and possessed at all times a spirit of great modesty and unselfishness. In the councils of this Association his services were invaluable, and he was always so kind and sympathetic in his attitude toward others that it was a great privilege to be associated

with him. By his death this Association has lost one of its most loyal, earnest, and devoted friends.

Recently, by direction of the Board of Directors, there was made and erected in the home office of the Association a bronze tablet bearing this legend:



The cost of the tablet was borne by a few of Mr. Dutcher's old personal friends, and chief among those who showed deepest interest in this memorial was Mrs. Kingsmill Marrs, a loyal member of the Association and friend and admirer of our lamented first President and founder.

REPORTS OF FIELD AGENTS

REPORT OF EDWARD HOWE FORBUSH, FIELD AGENT FOR NEW ENGLAND

There is much to be said about the protection of birds in New England during the past year, but for lack of space this report must be devoted to two important topics: (1) The danger that menaces the Gulls and Terns of New England; (2) the increasing destruction of small birds by gunners.

It is well known that the greatest nurseries of sea-birds in New England are located on certain islands off the Maine coast. There the Gulls and Terns are protected by wardens employed by the National Association of Audubon Societies, and there these birds have increased largely within recent years. In that region there are many islands well offshore, so situated that the protection of the birds breeding upon them is not difficult. On some of the islands Petrels may have been decreased or extirpated by dogs and cats, and the Eider Ducks are barely holding their own, but, on the whole, the protective work there has been eminently successful. One colony of Herring Gulls on the New Hampshire coast, which is continually raided by eggers, will be exterminated if it is not protected soon by a warden.

On the Massachusetts coast, Gulls and Terns have been increasing under protection for years, but now they have reached their height, and this year they have begun to decrease. Here many of their breeding-places are on islands close to the coast in bays or harbors or even on the mainland. In such locations protection becomes difficult. The National Association has but one warden on the Massachusetts coast. Other protection that has been given the birds in the past has been either by local authorities or by the Massachusetts Conservation Commission. Recently protection has been extended to only five colonies, and this year there has been no caretaker for the Least Terns on the south coast of Martha's Vineyard.

Arctic Terns are not known to breed anywhere south of Massachusetts. The lovely Roseate Terns nest nowhere else in the Northeast, with the exception of a few birds which may still breed on some of the islands of Maine and Nova Scotia. Massachusetts is believed to be the last stronghold of Least Terns north of Virginia. Elsewhere in the East they are believed to have been extirpated. Probably the number now breeding in Massachusetts is less than 200. Only the strictest protection can possibly save them.

Herring Gulls have been breeding for several years in two localities in Massachusetts, but their numbers are small. They are so situated that very little protection can be afforded them, and probably they will be unable to maintain themselves long.

Common Terns are breeding on Muskeget, Penikese, Gull, the Wepeckets, Pine, and several other small islands, as well as on Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket and along the shores of Cape Cod. This year, however, their

numbers have decreased. It is doubtful if more than 100 pairs bred successfully this year on the Wepeckets. The great colony on Muskeget has decreased considerably. The colonies on the outer beaches of Nauset and Chatham have practically disappeared. The colony at Monomoy has been decimated. The colony at Truro was raided by eggers, and the other colonies show really no signs of increase. The Nauset colony is the only prosperous one visited by me in 1921.

Roseate Terns have been breeding this year in greater or lesser numbers at Penikese, Muskeget, Chatham, Monomoy, and Nauset, the largest colonies



COMMON TERN ON NEST WITH YOUNG IN BACKGROUND. NOTE LONG WINGS AND THE COMPARATIVELY SHORT TAIL

Photographed by Edward Howe Forbush

being at Muskeget and Chatham. At Chatham and Muskeget there was great mortality among the young birds, and at Chatham many adult birds were killed by rats. Elsewhere they do not seem to be increasing now. A small number of Arctic Terns bred at several of the colonies last year. This year only one colony was located—that on the north beach at Chatham, which was wiped out. It was first swept by a high tide and later raided by cats and skunks, which destroyed both eggs and young and drove the parent birds away. Only a few pairs were known to breed anywhere on the Massachusetts coast this year.

Very few occupied nests of Least Terns were noted. On the south shore of Martha's Vineyard, where for several years about 200 Terns of this species have bred, less than 20 nests were reported. There were a few on Monomoy, and a small number bred at other places on Cape Cod and on the mainland. Not one was found on Nantucket where they formerly were reported. The

south shore of Martha's Vineyard is the safest and best breeding-place for the Least Tern in New England. If by reason of persecution by man or natural enemies they once leave that shore, extirpation from New England will inevitably follow unless strict protection can be given them wherever they settle. On Martha's Vineyard there are no raccoons, skunks, or foxes, few minks, and very few other inimical mammals. The greatest natural enemy there, as well as on the mainland, is the domestic cat run wild. These animals roam the Vineyard in considerable numbers. If the birds are to exist there, wardens will be required to destroy wandering cats and rats on that part of the island. Elsewhere though the birds nest from time to time, they will be driven away



ROSEATE TERN ON NEST. NOTE THE COMPARATIVELY SHORT WINGS AND THE LONG WHITE TAIL

Photographed by Edward Howe Forbush

by their natural enemies and molestation by summer people on the beaches. There is no safety for them anywhere in Massachusetts unless strictly protected during the breeding-season by resident wardens. Even if so guarded, all beaches on which these Terns are likely to breed are by law open to the public. As the beaches become more and more frequented, there will always be danger that the eggs and young, the colors of which resemble that of the sand on which they lie, will be trodden under foot.

Many Tern colonies now lie near popular beaches and are visited by many summer sojourners and tourists. The birds are constantly disturbed and driven from their nests. Such disturbance increasing will in time drive them from any locality. The old notion that Terns leave their eggs to be hatched by the heat of the sun is an error. The eggs must be constantly incubated and the newly hatched young must be brooded to preserve their lives. If exposed

long to the sun's heat, they die. Along the New England coast, in summer, there are many southerly or southwesterly gales, when the dry sand of the beaches blows over the breeding-grounds. If the Terns are driven from their nests at such a time, especially when the young are hatching, the sand is blown on the little chicks while their feathers are still wet, it adheres to them, and they are soon buried. Eggs also are thus buried. Someone should be at hand to see that the birds are never disturbed on such days.

Foreigners, fishermen, and eggers take every opportunity to raid colonies of nesting birds, taking the eggs or the young, which they use for food or for



HALF-GROWN YOUNG OF ROSEATE TERN

Photographed by Edward Howe Forbush

bait. Every part of the mainland upon which the birds can breed is continually overrun by cats, dogs, skunks, and other natural enemies of the birds. As soon as a colony is established, these enemies concentrate upon it. Many people who summer in New England leave cats along the shore which run wild, and numberless skunks seem to thrive on the beaches. There are a few small Tern colonies on the coasts of Rhode Island and Connecticut, and all that has been said about better protection in Massachusetts would apply also to these colonies.

Penikese Island is now the property of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, but since the leper colony has been removed from the island, the state authorities have had offers from intending purchasers. This island, the property of the Commonwealth, should be preserved for all time as a breeding-place for birds. It is one of the best strongholds of the Roseate Terns, and thousands

of Common Terns nest there. They have been decimated from time to time by cats kept on the island, but the cats can be eliminated. If, during the breeding season of the Terns, an efficient guard could be placed on Penikese to keep down the natural enemies of the birds and to forbid landing, no doubt the Terns would continue to occupy it indefinitely. It is far from shore, no steamers stop there, and no better location could be desired. On this island Louis Agassiz maintained his famous School of Natural History. If the state of Massachusetts will not retain Penikese, it should be placed in charge of the National Association of Audubon Societies for all time.

INCREASING DESTRUCTION OF SMALL BIRDS BY GUNNERS

In all his experience in New England, your Agent never has received so many complaints regarding the destruction of small birds by gunners as during the past year. The number of gunners is increasing rapidly. When Massachusetts first began to issue hunters' licenses, the number issued was about 30,000. In a few years it has increased to over 100,000. As soon as the shooting season for shore birds opened in August, reports began to come in to the effect that gunners were shooting Gulls, Terns, and small shore-birds, Swallows, Sparrows, and birds of many kinds protected by law. When the Duck season opened, these complaints increased, and when the general hunting season began, there were more reports of the killing of Robins, Flickers, and other small land-birds. Much of this destruction, it is said, was done by automobile parties which scour the country in all directions. Government and state wardens have apprehended some of these people, but the number of wardens is insufficient to cope with this element, and they are not provided with adequate means for transportation. With the constantly increasing number of gunners, if the song-birds are to receive any adequate protection, the National Association may be obliged to secure the appointment of additional wardens for this purpose.

REPORT OF WINTHROP PACKARD, FIELD AGENT FOR MASSACHUSETTS

In summing up the activities of the past year, your Massachusetts agent is pleased to find that, in spite of hard times, total receipts of the office have actually exceeded disbursements by a modest sum. Through lectures and other personal activities, many newspaper articles and a very vigorous and persistent use of the mails, the work and needs of the National Association of Audubon Societies have been continually kept before the people of the state. Seventy-three new Sustaining Members and three Life Members have been added to the rolls, and 18,231 Juniors joined the bird-study classes in the public schools. The demand for the Junior Class leaflets thus used exhausted the supply early in May. Notice was sent immediately to superintendents

and teachers, but before the rush could be stopped 2,331 applicants came in and had to be denied the privilege. Your Agent immediately started a state-wide inquiry to increase the funds for leaflets for the coming year. To date, \$836 has thus been received and a correspondingly increased number of leaflets will be printed, thanks to the generosity of several hundred friends of the birds.

The work of the year has been far too varied for detailed mention. Two specimen items may be given, however. As a part of Worcester's April Bird Festival, your Agent, accompanied by the Rev. Arthur E. Wilson, toured the outlying schools of the city, giving a brief talk to the children on Junior work. Mr. Wilson spoke also, giving some of his excellent whistling reproductions of bird music. In the afternoon the grades of the nearby schools assembled in the high school auditorium where a more elaborate program was given, an illustrated talk, bird movies, and whistling. Nearly a thousand children were present. In the evening this program was repeated to an adult audience. It was a busy day but a useful one for the work. Again, during a part of June and all July your Agent spent one day a week at the International Scout Leader's Camp at Plymouth, teaching birds to Girl Scout leaders from all over the country as well as some from abroad. Here again the opportunity was seized to make the work of the National Association clearly known to Scout leaders in nature work from many distant states as well as to those of Massachusetts. Your Agent finds the gospel of bird-protection everywhere received gladly.

REPORT OF WILLIAM L. FINLEY, FIELD AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST STATES

Our field-work during the past year has been mostly in various parts of California, especially through the southern part of the state, where we worked through the winter and up to June 1. An attempt was made to find the home of the California Condor, in order to get a life series of motion pictures of this rare bird. We were unsuccessful because the birds have been exterminated in the locality where we had found them in 1906. We secured an interesting series of motion pictures of some of the desert birds that live in the last area of the desert country remaining in the region east of Los Angeles. Where we photographed Least Terns in 1906, the colonies were entirely gone. Because of increased settlement along the coast and the exploitation of oil-fields in these localities, it will be but a comparatively short time until the Least Terns will be exterminated in southern California, their last nesting-place on our western borders. But a few small colonies remain. Some remarkable motion pictures were taken of various species of Hummingbirds, Cactus Wrens, California Thrashers, Bush-tits, Barn Owls, several species of bats, and the opossum which, introduced some time ago, has become quite abundant in certain parts of California.

In conjunction with field-work, a series of motion picture lectures was given during the winter under the auspices of school institutes, schools, clubs, and other organizations in southern California.

In order to secure wider publicity for the protection of wild birds and animals among people who give these matters little or no attention, nine of our moving-picture stories have been released during the past year through the



MOTHER OPOSSUM AND ONE OF HER THIRTEEN YOUNG
Photographed by William L. and Irene Finley

Goldwyn Exchanges by the Bray Pictures Corporation. From twenty to thirty copies of each story were made, and each of these is having wide and continuous use in moving picture theatres in the United States and foreign countries. The subjects released were as follows:

(1) 'Tree-top Concert Singers;' (2) 'Paradise for Birds,' a story of Malheur Lake Reservation with an appeal to prevent its destruction; (3) 'Adopting a Bear Cub;' (4) 'Chumming with Chipmunks;' (5) 'Gipsy Scientists,' showing a pack trip through northern Washington with pictures of different birds and animals; (6) 'Hoot, Mon,' a study of different kinds of Owls; (7) 'No Reg'lar Bird,' a series of life pictures of the Hummingbird; (8) 'Hooters and Honkers,' illustrating Grouse and Geese; (9) 'Song Birds as Citizens,' showing the economic value of insect-eating birds.

Each of these stories has been released with the name of the National Association of Audubon Societies in its beginning title. Some of them relate especially to Audubon work, such as encouraging children to put out food and baths for birds, the value of wild-bird reservations, and the last release in particular showed how children in the public schools may attract and protect birds by building bird-houses and renting them for a song. These pictures have created a popular interest and another series of reels is now being released to fit into the programs of moving-picture theatres whose patrons are asking for nature studies as well as plays.

We are now making up a series of motion-picture reels to be used by the National Association of Audubon Societies for educational purposes. The plan is to make up a film library from the best negatives which we have secured during the past eight years, showing interesting traits in the lives of wild birds and animals, illustrating various wild-fowl reservations and all the phases of Audubon work. When completed, this will make a series of 20,000 or 30,000 feet of choice film, or a motion-picture library that can be used for exhibition purposes.

Malheur Lake Reservation, our greatest wild-fowl nursery in the West, is likely to be saved from the scheme of promoters who have been trying to drain



LAKE MERRITT, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA. A SUCCESSFUL WILD FOWL RETREAT
IN THE MIDST OF THE CITY

Photographed by William L. and Irene Finley

or dry up the lake. After the reservation was created by special proclamation of Theodore Roosevelt, on August 18, 1908, there arose a conflict of interest in the land and water between the state of Oregon and the Federal Government. An effort was made last year to settle this matter by popular vote of the citizens of Oregon whereby the state relinquished its rights on Malheur Lake, but this failed. However, such interest has been aroused in the Reservation that the Solicitor's Office of the Department of Agriculture has made a thorough investigation during the past year, and the diversion of the water from Malheur Lake and the rights and title of the United States to the land within the meander line of the Reservation have been found to be substantial. It is likely that action in the Federal court will be taken shortly to prevent further drying up of Malheur Lake and the consequent destruction of its great bird colonies.

Eternal vigilance is the price that lovers of the out-of-doors have to pay to prevent the continued extermination of wild birds and animals. During the

past year, the Oregon Fish Commission, at the request of commercial fishermen, secured a special sea-going boat and equipped it for the purpose of exterminating the Steller sea lions in all the colonies along the Oregon Coast. This has been done because the fishermen claim that these animals are destroying large numbers of young salmon. Scientific investigation carried on under the coöperative direction of the California Fish Commission and the United States Bureau of Fisheries showed that these animals live largely on squids or octopus and other sea-food of no value. Yet, in the face of this, the sea lion colonies off the Oregon coast have been raided, with the exception of those on Three Arch Rocks Reservation. Opposite these a large warning has been posted by the Biological Survey and the reservation has been guarded to prevent the useless destruction of these creatures.

REPORT OF HERBERT K. JOB, DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED ORNITHOLOGY

Seven years of effort have brought the Department to a point where the whole subject and work of Applied Ornithology, with its various ramifications, is well systematized, the material thoroughly in hand, and an ever-growing constituency being aided and instructed. In fact, the work has very far outstripped its original conception.

Though the cost of publication has made it still inexpedient to put out new bulletins and leaflets incorporating the later results of our research work, the former ones, which were very carefully prepared, still answer in the main for practical needs. A steady volume of inquiries and requests for help continue to come in. A recent one is from an agency for the sale of bird-houses, for various details of information about habits and requirements of birds, with the request that they may refer their customers to our Department for instruction—which, of course, we are glad to grant.

This Department, as one of the pioneer agencies in encouraging a broad view as to propagation methods with so-called 'game' species and wild waterfowl, has now lived to see this side of wild-bird conservation established as a nation-wide industry, with invested capital in the millions of dollars and large and increasing output. This movement has now a recognized 'trade magazine' in *The Game-Breeder*, under the able leadership of our friends and allies, Dwight W. Huntington and his son, John C. Huntington, with whom we work in friendly coöperation, as well as with the other organizations interested in such work. Not a small part of our work is in helping the many beginners who have been taking up these practical and widely varied lines of effort.

One practical detail of our work has attracted much attention, which is the method used at our Amston Experiment Station for wintering wild Ducks by means of our model aquatic house—original, but not patented! Frequently we are called upon to furnish plans and specifications for building similar

houses in different public parks or private preserves over the country. As the latest of these, we have just revised the blue-prints for one being built by Mr. Chester K. Brooks on his estate near Cleveland, Ohio, where he is going extensively into the cultivation of wild water-fowl.

The lecture calls, as usual, have been interesting. For instance, the tour of Maine cities last year created the demand for more, and a more extended itinerary, including most of the original places, was carried through last April. Lectures were given in three colleges—Bowdoin, Bates, and Colby. At Portland, five school lectures were given in one day, with the Bowdoin College lecture that evening—quite a full day's work! At Bangor we had the large Bangor Opera House for our lecture with motion pictures, which was jammed to the doors with some 2,000 auditors, about 800 more, according to the theatre manager, being turned away. Another good tour was in Canada, including Montreal, Hamilton, and Ottawa, the latter being under the auspices of the Government Department of National Parks, at the Victoria Memorial Museum. At Hamilton the opening was delayed for about half an hour, till the crowds which blocked the sidewalks could get in.

The past summer was devoted to a tour of the northern coasts, to secure new motion pictures of northern wild-bird life for the educational purposes of this Association. This was in continuation of the joint publicity arrangement with the C. L. Chester Productions, mentioned in last year's report. Everything went off as planned on a long trip including the Magdalen Islands, the Bird Rocks, northern Nova Scotia, and the coast of Maine. Among the scenes secured was one series of a pair of Least Sandpipers cuddling their young on the palm of the outstretched hand, with various other spectacular things. In all we secured over a mile and a half of first-class film, which will compose about six new subjects, and will be used for the national and international trade channels under the name of this Association, to interest the public in wild birds and in our work, as well as for the direct lecture work of this Association.

To accomplish this it was necessary to omit for this season our usual Summer School session at Amston, Conn., yet visitors and individual learners were received there as usual, and, with a resident keeper in charge, the work for and with the birds went right on. The nesting-boxes, as usual, were fully occupied, many having three nestings, leaving most boxes this fall crammed full. Of the various propagation work it may be mentioned that from the Redheads, Pintails, Black Ducks, and Wood Ducks young were again raised, and of these and others we are establishing valuable breeding strains.

The work at Amston has developed to a pass in which we need opportunity for enlargement of scope and of building for all time. A movement is now on foot to obtain backing to take over, under full control in the near future, this beautiful lake and environs on long lease, with option to purchase, making it permanently a wild-life sanctuary, a link of the National chain of wildfowl refuges and our Audubon Society Experiment Station in Applied Ornithology,

to which lovers of birds and nature may ever continue to resort for enjoyment and instruction. As this is one of the scenic 'high-spots' of this part of the country, such a consummation would be abundantly worth while.

REPORT OF ARTHUR H. NORTON, FIELD AGENT FOR MAINE

The winter was one of unusual mildness. The regular winter resident birds found much bare ground and shores free from ice, with open coves and bays. Hence no particular effort was demanded to relieve species sometimes threatened with hardship or starvation. A session of the State Legislature, lasting from January 1 into April, required attention. The movement, perennial since 1907, to make Mount Katahdin a state park and wild-life reservation assumed imposing proportions and shape, only once more to meet defeat, notwithstanding great effort on the part of the Audubon Societies and other organizations and individuals.

A bill to allow the "killing of Sea Gulls" was introduced. It was shown the Committee, evidently ignorant of the fact that these birds came under the protection of the Federal Migratory Bird Act, and that the state could not take such action; and further shown that by an act of the previous Legislature, the State had full power to act in coöperation with the Federal authorities in giving relief from actual damage done by these and other wild birds. The bill, however, passed but was vetoed by Governor Baxter.

Through our effort, the local Audubon Society and the local Association for the Protection of Fish and Game had a large poster printed, giving the provisions of the Federal Migratory Act, with maximum penalty in its relation to this state. This was sent through the state by the resident U. S. Game Warden under frank. Postmasters responded by posting the notice, thus reaching thousands of people. At the request of Federal Game Warden, Bertrand G. Smith, I went as pilot on a trip by water along the coast, among the islands and ledges where sea-fowl are shot. Nearly a hundred gunning-places were thus visited.

In June, with the coöperation of the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game, Hon. Willis E. Parsons, in the state boat and with State Warden Capt. Herbert L. Spinney, a trip of inspection of the colonies of breeding sea-birds from Small Point to the westerly side of Penobscot Bay was carried out. On these trips it was found that in early May many Eider Ducks were bedded near past and present breeding-places of the species, and in June several scattered birds were found at places well to the west of their last-known breeding-stations. The colony of Laughing Gulls was found to be in excellent condition and now numbers several hundred birds. They are commonly seen at Bath, a distance of twenty-five miles from their breeding-ground.

Herring Gulls have increased enormously, and during the past ten years

have extended their breeding-range on our coast nearly 60 miles to the westward, with many large colonies. The great increase and expansion of a powerful pugnacious species, probably of all of our large birds with the possible exception of the Common Crow best adapted to respond and exist under human invasion of the land, has had a marked effect on other species. It is believed that it has given confidence and encouragement to the Eider Duck to linger at long-abandoned places formerly occupied by these two species, and it is hoped and to be expected that the Eider may slowly return to some of its old haunts.

On the other hand, Terns have suffered extensively by the change, and the welfare of the only colony of Laughing Gulls is threatened. Metinic Green Island, once the home of one of the largest colonies of Terns in Maine, is now occupied by an even larger colony of these Gulls, and the Terns, except about a dozen persistent birds, have been forced to find other quarters. But since other breeding-places of the species have been taken by the Gulls, the Terns have been forced to occupy many small inlets and ledges, often very near the mainland where they are liable to the depredations of brown rats and mink, and much more exposed to the vandalism of the sagacious Crows which have always found these rocks excellent feeding-grounds. By a conservative estimate, it seems probable that *upwards* of 60,000 pairs of Gulls bred this year on the coast of Maine. With the normal increase of these large numbers of Gulls during the next few years under the absolute protection which they enjoy, we shall probably see a much greater invasion of the territory once available to the weaker birds. Economically the Gulls are a much greater factor, both for good and for ill, than the Terns and Laughing Gulls.

The Laughing Gull gives but scant attention to garbage, resorting to the estuaries and long creeks where vast areas of flats are exposed, feeding on the marine forms, worms, many of which are carnivorous, and the lesser crustaceans, and probably small fishes. Though the Terns are to a considerable extent insectivorous, their part as scavengers is very small, their food consisting largely of sand eels and shrimp, with small squid and small fishes of various kinds, which, with the exception of the carnivorous squid, are chiefly important as food for larger fishes. The Herring Gull is omnivorous, acting a most important part as a scavenger, and preying on a long list of carnivorous marine animals; they also eat many insects. Their destruction of food fishes is no doubt far outweighed by their destruction of carnivorous worms, echinoderms, and mollusks which form, with garbage, the constant and staple part of their diet throughout the year.

Against their good services, where fish or other garbage is used to dress land, they flock there and undo the work of the farmer who neglects to plow under the animal dressing used. It is claimed, no doubt with truth, that they devour the eggs and young of smaller birds which would breed in their vicinity. The claim that in certain sections they are destructive to crops of berries is probably true. The situation with the Herring Gull has reached that stage

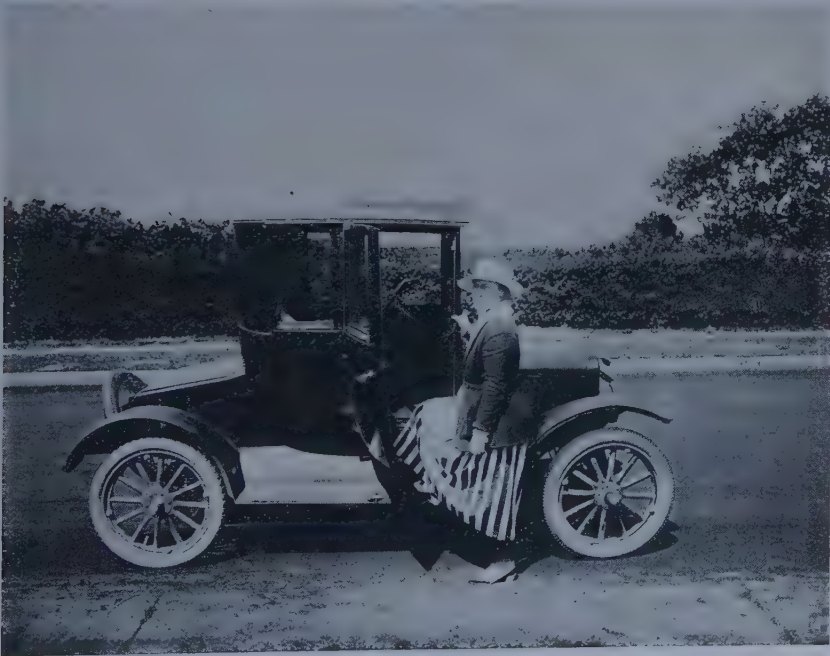
where the most careful attention is due. Since the cessation of spring shooting, which has endured for about twenty years, Black Ducks have increased greatly, and these fine birds are again breeding throughout the state in large numbers and in places where they had long been banished as breeding birds.

Various breeding-places of the Wood Duck are yearly coming to light, and other species of Ducks are now found breeding, which were previously unknown, or only to be found in remote parts of the state. It is gratifying to be able to report the discovery of a heretofore unknown colony of considerable size of Great Blue and Black-crowned Night Herons on the coast, which is in good condition. The conditions existing in this state today show that the prophecy of twenty years ago, that the regulations now in force would do much to restore the then rapidly diminishing wild birds, is being realized in an absolutely conclusive manner.

REPORT OF MARY S. SAGE, FIELD AGENT FOR LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

To show the work done on Long Island during the past year, I will quote from the annual report of the Bird Club of Long Island, Mrs. Richard Derby (Ethel Roosevelt), Secretary:

"During the months of the school year of 1919-20 Mrs. Sage spoke to more



MRS. MARY S. SAGE, FIELD AGENT FOR LONG ISLAND, AND HER CAR PRESENTED BY
THE BIRD CLUB OF LONG ISLAND

than 10,000 children. During the year just closing her audiences have totaled more than 20,000. In 1919-20, 102 Junior Audubon Classes, with a membership of 3,023 were formed for six to ten weeks' study in the schools, because of the interest created by Mrs. Sage in her talks to the pupils. This year 142 classes have been organized, with a membership of 4,269. A great number of talks have been given, by request, in private houses to groups of members, to clubs and associations such as the Home Bureau, the State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, at the Children's Home in Mineola, to the Women's Club in Great Neck, and in a number of the parochial schools.

"Gratifying as this increase in numbers is, even more so is the increased interest shown by all sorts of people, and which can only be known to the officers who receive the requests for information of every kind and the expressions of appreciation for service rendered. Much information has been sent out in regard to planting for the attraction and protection of birds, directions for the placing of nesting-boxes and winter feeding. Several hundred placards have been issued stating the law concerning the sale and carrying of weapons and the list of protected birds. These have been welcomed by the schools and game wardens, and have been hung in post offices and railway stations."

Since the annual meeting of the Bird Club in June I have given six more talks, which makes a total, since the last meeting of the Association, of 180 talks and lectures.



REPORTS OF AFFILIATED STATE SOCIETIES AND OF BIRD CLUBS

REPORTS OF STATE SOCIETIES

California.—The fifteenth annual meeting was held in Los Angeles in June, 1921. A luncheon in the Men's City Club was followed by speeches from members who represent different phases of bird- and nature-conservation. Audubon Societies of three cities were represented, and the Chairman of Birds and Wild Life in the Los Angeles District, California Federation of Women's Clubs, Nature-Study Department in public schools, and the Wild Flower Club of the Southwest Museum were heard from. All these organizations work together. The Secretary's report gave a backward look of fifteen years, recalling the fact that in 1906, "of all our song-birds, only the Meadowlark was given protection." Now we have very good laws, though in some parts of our big state education is still badly needed.

In legislative work, undesirable bills are becoming less frequent, thus indicating a more intelligent public than formerly when destructive bills were common. The poor Roadrunner still needs to be understood, and not have bounties aimed at him, also the Western Red-tailed Hawk. There was an attempt to abolish the Fish and Game Commission, placing the control of wild life under the State Department of Agriculture, and making it depend upon the State Legislature for funds. This Society sent letters of protest far and wide and the Commission still functions. The Society also helped "save the redwoods" besides giving true publicity to the water-power projects in Yellowstone and other National Parks.

The usual number of leaflets were distributed. Lecture work with slides and pictures and skins, also with field-study trips, are going on from the monthly 'trail trips' of local societies in tens and hundreds, to the 'Nature Guide Service' in Yosemite, where thousands on field-trips gain first-hand information. Over 26,000 persons attended camp-fire talks and illustrated lectures in Yosemite, according to the report of the *California Fish and Game*. In laying down her work of twelve years, Mrs. Harriet Williams Myers promises not to give up her interest or her lecture work for the Society.—(Miss) HELEN S. PRATT, *Secretary*.

Connecticut.—The work of the Audubon Society, state of Connecticut, has progressed evenly upon much the same lines as heretofore. Instead of creating new libraries we have rebuilt many of those in circulation, being guarded in the choice of books by the written reports of the teachers of the schools through which the libraries are circulated. Notebooks for comment go with each library. The State Board of Education, which handles the lectures, libraries, charts, etc., reports an increasing interest in all lines. A new set of slides of 'Wild Flowers and Berries' was sent out early in the year, illustrating the

interdependence of birds, flowers, and insects. The text for these slides is varied to suit the audience.

An innovation has been the separating of the annual Business meeting, in October, from the social gathering usually held on the same day. This year, in June, the social function took the form of a Field Day, with luncheon served at Birdcraft Sanctuary. The morning session of brief addresses was held under the trees, where Mr. Avis also gave his rendition of bird-songs. A pleasing feature was the gathering in the nearby trees of a chorus of Wood Thrushes, Grosbeaks, Orioles, and Catbirds, evidently attracted by his imitation of their songs and utterly unafraid. The afternoon was spent in strolling about the Sanctuary and vicinity.

It is proposed to make this Field Day an annual affair, and various groups of nature-lovers will be asked to meet with us, the Connecticut Federation of Nature Clubs having already accepted our invitation for next year.

Warden Novak reports an unabated interest in the Sanctuary and Museum, 6,000 having visited the Museum this year, among them 29 classes of school children. He also reports no less than 26 species of birds and 131 nests located in the Sanctuary this year. The first year's record gave 17 species of birds and but 71 nests.

Some confusion having arisen since the small Sandpipers, etc., have been moved to the protected list, not a few novices have fallen into the game warden's net by mistaking these birds. Warden Wilbur F. Smith showed some fine slides of game and other birds on an out-of-door screen—the night being fine. In writing of the last meeting, Deputy Warden Williamson expressed a sentiment with which we should all agree: "We are sure these affairs bind the sportsmen and the Audubon Society close together for the better protection of all bird-life."

Another progressive feature is an annual 'Sportsman's Evening' held at the Museum before the opening of the hunting season. On September 27, upwards of 75 members of the Fairfield County Fish and Game Protective Association met there for an exchange of views, and that the inexperienced among them might see, by the plainly marked specimens, the birds that may be shot and those protected at all seasons.—(Miss) CHARLOTTE A. LACEY, *Secretary*.

District of Columbia.—Our great drive this year has been to interest more children, and the work has been going forward, though not as rapidly as we should like. We appropriated \$25 to place as many copies of BIRD-LORE in the seventh grade schools as we could. Of the 867 nesting-boxes made and put up by the children, they reported that 662 had been occupied. This year they began their work earlier, the boxes being exhibited from January 17-21, and it would have been a real pleasure to own many of them. Many members of our Society had the pleasure and profit of attending the meetings of the American Ornithologists' Union last fall.

Our annual meeting, on January 26, was held in coöperation with the National Park Service. The lecturers were Dr. H. C. Bryant, on 'Nature Guiding in a National Park,' and Dr. L. H. Miller, on 'Bird Music in the Yosemite,'—both were illustrated and listened to with much interest. Even though Mrs. Florence Merriam Bailey is away we still have our Bird-Study Classes. These were followed by six delightful Field Meetings which were well attended in spite of rain on several occasions.—HELEN P. CHILDS, *Secretary*.

Florida.—During the past year the Society made important advances in organizing Junior Classes in the public schools and in bringing about the establishment of municipal and private bird sanctuaries. A school secretary was kept in the field for a period of four months, resulting in an increase of Junior Classes from 13 to 176, and an increase of Junior Members, as reported by the National Association, from 431 to 5,963. This does not include the



SIX PINELLAS COUNTY (FLORIDA) SANCTUARY SIGNS, ERECTED BY THE FLORIDA AUDUBON SOCIETY

Junior membership at St. Petersburg, where the work is carried on by the local Audubon Society, and which reports an additional Junior membership of 750. Florida now has the largest Junior membership in the South and is exceeded in this showing by only ten States in the Union, all of much greater wealth and population. If our means had been sufficient to extend this school work over a longer period of the year, our showing would probably have been doubled, as less than one-third of the state was covered during the campaign.

The Society has given much attention to the establishment of municipal

and private bird sanctuaries, and with very encouraging results. These sanctuaries now number twenty, fourteen of which are sanctuaries by municipal action and six are established by private owners of land. Eleven of these sanctuaries are in Pinellas County, forming a chain across the county, and these were brought about mainly by the efforts of Mrs. Katherine B. Tippetts, our President, and some of her co-workers in the State Federation of Women's Clubs. The Federal sanctuaries in Florida now number eleven, and a very important addition has recently been made to the Indian Key Reservation near St. Petersburg.

The annual meeting in March, at St. Petersburg, was one of the most encouraging ever held by the Society, bringing together a very large audience, both afternoon and evening. At the evening session an especially interesting program was given, the principal feature of which was a bird-lecture by Clifton W. Loveland, illustrated by beautiful lantern slides from photographs made by himself. During the year the President gave many bird-talks before clubs and civic organizations. For this work she seems to be in almost constant demand and through her efforts and the work of our school secretaries in their campaign of four months, Florida people, young and old, were given a great amount of information, both printed and spoken, about our wild birds, their benefits to man and the great need of their better protection.

The Society has coöperated with the Federal Wardens working in the state and has systematically followed up all reports of violations of the bird laws. A good deal of printed matter was circulated during the year. Only two numbers of the Bulletin were issued as our funds were not sufficient for the printing of the four numbers planned. Our President made persistent efforts for improvement in the game laws and a state game commissioner, spending a large part of the session at Tallahassee, but failed of the desired results. Political combinations against our bill were too strong to be overcome. A few minor improvements were made in the game laws and there was an unfortunate tendency to drift back to county legislation. The sportsmen, it was apparent, could not agree on a general law. The non-resident hunting license was increased from \$15 to \$25 for each county.—W. SCOTT WAX, *Secretary*.

Illinois.—It is difficult to check satisfactorily the results of a year's work, as there is always a lack of knowledge of definite accomplishment and how many new converts have been enlisted for bird-protection and conservation.

The lecture course in March was more than usually successful, both in the character of the lectures and in the attendance. The first lecture was given by T. Gilbert Pearson, and was of more than ordinary interest to us, because of the fact of the work of the National Society being presented by the man who was directly responsible for its planning and execution. The Illinois Society was very glad for this opportunity of meeting the Chief of bird-conservation work.

The second lecture, given by Robert Cushman Murphy, was an intensely

interesting story of the bird life of the west coast of South America and its enormous value in the production of commercial fertilizer. Mr. Murphy made a very fine impression on a very critical audience. The third and last lecture was given by an old friend of the Society, Norman McClintock. He had the largest attendance, which does not prove that the lecture was better than those preceding it, but that the interest in the course increased after each lecture.

Following the lectures, a campaign for new members was inaugurated, which resulted in an increase of over 40 per cent in membership and a list of over 1,000 live prospects from which it is hoped to secure a large number of active and contributing members. There is a constantly increasing demand for buttons and leaflets from public schools and an apparently widespread and growing popularity for bird-study throughout the state of Illinois. The Audubon Society has been invited to join the Wild Flower Preservation Society and the Microscopic Society in a joint exhibit to be given in the Art Institute of Chicago, December 17-January 15. Last year's exhibit of the Wild Flower Society was attended by over 100,000 people. The joint exhibit will have three rooms adjoining and there is no question as to the tremendous boost that will result from this exhibit to the Audubon Society from this very popular holiday attraction.—ORPHEUD M. SCHANTZ, *President*.

Maryland.—During the season of 1920-21, the Society gave thirteen lectures on ornithology, illustrated by colored lantern-slides, mounted birds, and bird-nests. There was arranged, also, at the Maryland Academy of Sciences, where our evening meetings are held, a case of mounted birds, showing the birds to be seen in Maryland during the current month. This case is changed each week during the spring migration. These two features, together with the field trips, of which we had seven, were of great value to students, teaching them to identify birds on the wing, and a chart record of birds seen by our members is kept at the Maryland Academy of Sciences. One of our members has organized 150 children as Junior Audubon Members.

The Society gave sixteen prizes in a nesting-box building competition which it inaugurated in the manual training classes of the public schools and hung 275 of these boxes in the Loch Raven watershed which the State Conservation Commission maintains as a bird sanctuary and breeding-grounds. The President gave five talks to women's clubs on bird conservation, with the result that three neighborhood sanctuaries have been established and several others are being organized. The membership of the Society increases from week to week, which, with the requests to us for lectures about birds, from organizations of various characters, shows that interest in the subject of conservation of bird-life is thoroughly aroused.—(Mrs.) LOUISE HULL, *President*.

Massachusetts.—Our State Audubon Society reports a prosperous and, we believe, an effective year. Five hundred and eighteen new Sustaining Members



MRS. BAKER HULL
President of the Maryland Audubon Society

and 28 Life Members were added to our roll. We have continued the publication of *The Bulletin*, which goes to all Life and Sustaining Members monthly. The Inter-Ocean Film Corporation has contracted for the foreign rights of our film 'The Birds of Killingworth,' while the Community Motion Pictures of 46 West 24th Street, New York City, have undertaken its distribution throughout the United States. This should ensure a world-wide showing of this picture which so entertainingly teaches its great lesson of the value of birdlife.

The Society's Moose Hill Bird Sanctuary now embraces over 600 acres. The varied bird-life here and the lesson of the value of conservation and protection which is so fully exemplified in the work of the resident warden, makes this the Mecca of thousands of bird-lovers annually. The attendance this year has been greater than on any previous year, and the story of the work has carried far, not only in this country but abroad. Recently several distinguished Japanese, seeking knowledge of our methods for use at home, were interested visitors.

The usual varied activities of the Society, traveling lectures, libraries and exhibits, publication and distribution of bird-charts, calendars, leaflets, bird-books and bird literature of all kinds, have been carried on as usual. The Symphony Hall Annual Lecture Course was well attended and financially successful.

The office at 66 Newbury Street, which is also that of the Massachusetts agent of the National Association, has established itself as headquarters for New England in all matters pertaining to bird-study and bird-protection. Groups and individuals throughout the section are continually calling upon us for advice and encouragement. These, it gives always without stint. The chief aim of the work is service and the office force is always eager to make this more effective still.—WINTHROP PACKARD, *Secretary*.

Missouri.—A matter of great interest to the Audubon Society of Missouri during the year past was the proposal to submit to the State Legislature a bill for the conservation of wild life in the state. The movement originated among members and officers of the Audubon Society, St. Louis Bird Club, Missouri Fish and Game League, representative lumbermen, and others. Meetings throughout the winter resulted in the framing of a conservation bill, proposing a commission form of administration and provisions for the protection of the wild life of the state. The bill is to be introduced at the next Assembly.

Our Society has been in coöperation locally with the work of the state and Federal wardens and with the National Association in supporting its recommendations on National legislation affecting wild life. There has been a slight increase in membership, and the affiliation of one additional nature-study club. Officers of the Society have delivered lectures on wild life conservation before the St. Louis Academy of Science, Wednesday Club of St. Louis, and elsewhere.—R. J. TERRY, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

New Hampshire.—The past year has been one of prosperity for our Society, judging from the interest manifested in the work and the number of new members gained, which has somewhat exceeded any previous year's record. The work for the year has been the usual large amount of correspondence, the distribution of bulletins and other literature, and general publicity work for the Society, including an Audubon exhibit at the annual exhibition of the Institute of Arts and Sciences held in May in the city of Manchester.

We have also begun this year the publication of a quarterly bulletin dealing with bird topics that relate more especially to the local field in our own state. By this means the Society hopes to extend its usefulness by having an organ to keep its members and friends informed of what is going on in the bird world and enlist the interest and support of more of our people in the great cause of bird-protection.—GEORGE C. ATWELL, *Secretary*.

New Jersey.—During the past year, while it has been, on account of the prevailing retrenchment and economizing, difficult to maintain anything approaching adequate membership of the Society, with the financing plan that was put into effect two years ago, and by practising very strict economy, it has been possible to avoid any financial crisis. The total receipts for the year, including the \$3,027.99 balance from last year, amounted to \$8,259.70; total disbursements, \$5,802.26, leaving a balance of \$2,457.44. There was, therefore, a gain in receipts (including previous year's balance) of \$265.41 over last year and an increase in expenditure of \$835.96.

Doubtless the outstanding feature in the Society's general accomplishments was the passage of the bill in the State Legislature removing the Bobolink, or Reedbird, from the game-bird list to its proper place with song and insectivorous birds, enjoying permanent protection. This bill faced an opposition, the power of which only those who actively participated in the battle realized. Its enactment can be ranked as only second to that of the plumage bill with which the Society inaugurated its career in 1911.

In Junior Audubon Club work the Society again coöperated with the National Association, 243 Clubs being organized in the schools of the state, with 10,689 members, New Jersey again ranking sixth among the states in which the work was carried on. The various educational and coöperative lines of the Society's activities showed very satisfactory development. The eleventh annual meeting in Newark, October 11, was generally conceded to be the most successful yet held. The business session was again held at the Newark Free Public Library. Several interesting communications were presented, including a telegram of felicitation and good wishes from T. Gilbert Pearson on behalf of the National Association of Audubon Societies. Dr. Henry van Dyke, on the invitation of the President, made some informal remarks regarding bird-protection, and interesting discussion of several pertinent subjects was had. The incumbent Board of Trustees was reëlected, with the exception of John T.

Nichols, resigned, whose place was filled by the election of Charles H. Rogers, of Princeton.

The meeting of the Board of Trustees immediately followed that of the Society. Editorial, Legislative and Membership Committees were provided for, with a view to the increasing of the Society membership and effectiveness. The incumbent officers were re-elected. At the evening public session, held in the auditorium of the Newark State Normal School, Dr. Frank M. Chapman delivered a most delightful and comprehensive lecture on 'Birds and Seasons in New Jersey,' illustrated with stereopticon, to a large and appreciative audience.—BEECHER S. BOWDISH, *Secretary*.

North Dakota.—A reorganization of the Society was undertaken on plans suggested by its president. The principal features of this were support by voluntary contributions instead of annual dues, and appointment of directors in different parts of the state to represent the Society in their respective sections.

There seems to be difficulty in securing sufficient active interest to maintain a live organization. It is hoped that reports from the directors, compiled and published in the press at frequent intervals during the season, may greatly increase such interest. Reports of several directors have been received this year and plans are being made for a systematic compilation for next season.

During the spring migrations this year a series of articles was prepared by the Secretary for one of the leading daily papers. These appeared semi-weekly and dealt with the distribution and migration of certain birds. Accompanying these, a large map and specimens of the birds were displayed in the window of a department store. Such display would seem an excellent idea, but it appears doubtful whether suitable space could be secured as a rule. For this particular period it was obtained through the kindness of the manager, Mr. A. J. Clark, who is one of our members.—O. A. STEVENS, *Secretary*.

Ohio.—The most interesting event of the past year was the affiliation with our Society of the University Bird Club, an organization of more than fifty actively interested young members. Our Society, to live at all, must have an influx of young members to carry on its traditions, when those who have built it up shall no longer be able to do so. Mr. E. H. Baynes entertained the members and friends at an evening lecture on March 25 and spoke before large groups of children in the high school of our city.

There is little of novelty to report. The same few able and enthusiastic lovers of birds gave of their ample store of knowledge to entertain the less gifted of us, and we owe them unstinted gratitude. Mr. Cramer, our tireless President, Charles Dury, our Nestor and most authoritative speaker, Miss Dora Hargett, whom we so gladly welcome into our midst again, have won new laurels through their inspiring talks on various occasions. Our new Vice-

President, Irwin Krohn, and our new Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Mrs. Charles Gingrich have done much to entertain and stimulate the Board of Directors to new ventures for the coming year.—(Miss) KATHERINE RATTERMAN, *Secretary*.

Oregon.—Our Malheur Lake Bird Reservation fight of last fall was lost in the election by a small majority. However, the Reservation still remains in the hands of the Federal Government, and may remain so indefinitely. Outside of this, the year's work was mainly along educational lines: Junior work, and bird-talks in schools.

The Bird-Study Committee, under W. A. Eliot, continues very active; the weekly Saturday-evening talks in the lecture hall of the Public Library on various outdoor subjects, including birds and the preservation of wild flowers, are at all times well attended. These are to be continued through the coming year; also the annual exhibit of water colors of native flowers and birds. Our President, Mr. Finley, having returned to Oregon, we are looking forward to the enjoyment of some of his delightful pictures.—(Dr.) EMMA J. WELTY, *Corresponding Secretary*.

Rhode Island.—The work of the Audubon Society of Rhode Island, which consists of lectures, traveling libraries, Junior Classes, and legislation, has continued as in the past. The traveling libraries find a good field in the rural districts. In March, Enos Mills lectured in Providence, under the auspices of the Society, to a very interested and appreciative audience. The Society has suffered a loss in the resignation of Mr. Harold L. Madison as Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Madison has gone to Cleveland, Ohio, to assume the duties of Curator of Education in the Cleveland Museum of Natural History.—(Miss) MARIE E. GANDETTE, *Acting Secretary*.

Audubon Association of the Pacific (Calif.).—This Association is completing a rather uneventful year in its history, but its routine work has progressed steadily and we believe that its influence is spreading. The membership list shows constant growth and the monthly meetings are well attended, not only by members but by others. An arrangement has been made whereby the meetings will hereafter be held in the Assembly Hall of the San Francisco Public Library, in the Civic Centre, which is expected not only to redound to the advantage of the Association, but, as well, to enhance the usefulness of the Library. The California Academy of Sciences will likewise hold its meetings at this place, and other scientific societies whose meetings are marked by lectures open to the public, will doubtless be added to the list, forming what must be recognized as a felicitous combination of kindred activities.

The monthly field trips cover the interesting ornithological localities within the radius practicable for one-day excursions, and have always been popular.

The attendance runs from ten to thirty, averaging about twelve members and six guests. During the yearly cycle some 140 different species are encountered in highly diversified habitats—fields, gardens, chaparral, coniferous and deciduous forests, artificial lakes, tidal marshes and flats, open ocean and land-locked bay. Only twice in fifty-four consecutive months has rain interfered with the trip. The exceptionally abundant rains of the winter of 1920-21 effected a marked readjustment of the bird population throughout our district, not only among the visitants, but as well with the resident species, and we are all looking forward with interest to developments of the coming season.

The joint committee of the Cooper Ornithological Club and this Association has worked perseveringly with the oil companies to the end that all those operating tankers have undertaken to discharge their water ballast into receiving ponds at their loading points around San Francisco Bay, thus obviating the pollution of the ocean surface and the needless slaughter of multitudes of water birds. We are justified in stating that a material betterment of conditions has been effected. The Association has continued the publication of its monthly bulletin, *The Gull*, carrying notices and reports of its activities and other data pertinent thereto.

Junior work, under the immediate auspices of the Association, has languished for lack of leaders, a deficiency which we share with every other organization looking to the development of our boys and girls. It is upon our school teachers that we are depending for direction of the minds of children to consideration of the sentimental and economic relations of our feathered friends to man, and for the spread of bird-lore. Our teachers furnish a large proportion of the active membership of the Association and they are responding finely, as ever, to this need.—A. S. KIBBIE, *President*.

Audubon Club of Norristown (Pa.).—The Club has held four evening meetings during the year at the Regar Museum of Natural History. On September 2, 1920, Edward Avis gave a very delightful lecture recital, 'Bird-land,' imitating the birds by whistling and also reproducing their notes on his violin. December 2, Ernest Harold Baynes gave a very interesting lecture on 'Birds in Their Nesting Season,' illustrating his talk with beautiful lantern-slides. One of the best lectures ever given here was that of Dr. G. Clyde Fisher, Assistant Curator, American Museum of Natural History, on March 3, 1921. He spoke on 'John Burroughs and His Favorite Haunts,' and illustrated the lecture with extraordinary motion pictures and beautiful lantern-slides, giving intimate personal glimpse of this beloved naturalist who so shortly afterward passed on.

Another address, remembered with delight, was the one given by T. Gilbert Pearson on June 3, 1921. He spoke in a very interesting way of his travels along the coast from Nova Scotia to Key West, following the flight of the birds as they migrate from one extreme to the other and showing just what is being done to protect them. Motion pictures of exceptional educational value have

been a feature of each meeting, two reels, at least, being thrown on the screen after the lecture. These have dealt with bird-protection, bees making honey, growth of mushrooms, toads, and habits of birds and insects, to the great delight of the children, whose attendance is encouraged at the meetings and membership solicited. The Club now has a membership of 228, a gain of 30 new members during the year. Visiting school teachers to the town during Institute Week are always invited to attend the Audubon Club meeting, and I have had inquiries for the names and addresses of our lecturers in order that they might secure them for their own meetings. So the work goes on, and the Audubon Club hopes to be an ever-increasing force for good in developing a love for birds, and their protection in the community.—(Miss) ISABELLA WALKER.

Audubon Society of Buffalo (N. Y.).—During the past year the Society held a regular meeting each month. Bird-talks were given either by a member or a local lecturer. 'Bird Personalities' was the title of one given by Professor Alexander of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences. A resolution was adopted and letters sent to the leading moving-picture houses asking their coöperation in showing pictures of animal and bird-life helpful in the education of bird-protection and condemning cruelty and wanton destruction. Besides the monthly meeting, fourteen spring and fall bird-walks were taken.

Twelve hundred 'Bird Almanacs' were printed. A few leftover ones were sent to local institutions. The Society was actively interested in obtaining the territory for a State Park, now known as the Alleghany State Park, formally opened July 30. Membership in the Society is steadily increasing. Many letters of inquiry show the growing interest of the public in bird-protection which is our great work.—(Mrs.) CHARLES M. WILSON, *Secretary*.

Audubon Society of Genesee and Lima (N. Y.).—Our Club was founded in March, 1917, with a membership of thirty-one. Its history since then has been a record of increasing activity and helpfulness. A meeting is held on the first Thursday night of each month during the school year. The first part of the meeting is devoted to a business session after which a program is given. This consists of discussions by the members of various birds, their usefulness and means of protecting them. The bird slides furnished by the State Education Department are freely used during the program. Between the regular meetings, trips are taken by small groups into the surrounding country and reports of these trips made to the club. Permanent records are kept of the departure and arrival of migratory birds with the name of the club member who last saw the bird before departure and who first saw the bird on arrival.

During the past three years, a contest has been held each year between two sections of the Club for the purpose of observing the first arrivals of birds. Counts were given not only for the observation of early arrivals, but also for

the finding of nests containing eggs or young birds, pictures of nests and birds, destruction of bird enemies, attendance at meetings, field-trips, and the reading of bird books and leaflets. During the contest last year eighty-eight different varieties of birds were reported. The losing side furnished a free picnic dinner to the Club. At the time of the founding of the Club very few birds appeared on the campus. This was due to the presence of many bird enemies and no thought or care on the part of anyone for the protection and feeding of the birds. During the past season there were nests of several varieties in the trees and about the buildings. The number has increased steadily year by year. Last winter a large number of our feathered friends were attracted by the food placed for them day by day. One regular meeting has been held this school year and the prospects for the coming season are exceedingly bright.—C. C. EDGETT, *Chairman*.

Audubon Society of Irvington-on-the-Hudson (N. Y.).—The Society has begun its second year under encouraging circumstances with a membership of about 130. During the first year the Society directed its efforts chiefly toward creating and sustaining a public sentiment in the community favorable to its objects and purposes. We were greatly aided by the trustees of the village, the officials of the public schools, and the public library, as well as the clergymen, the Sisters in charge of the parochial school, the Boy Scouts, and the local newspaper.

An illustrated lecture by Herbert K. Job, of the National Association of Audubon Societies, was arranged. Weekly articles were published in the village newspaper. Audubon outings were conducted and addresses were delivered in the public and parochial schools. Junior Audubon Clubs, formed by the National Association, being already in existence in the public schools, similar classes were organized in the parochial school with a membership of about 100. Books, periodicals, and pictures relating to bird-life were added to those already in the public library. Feeding stations for the birds were established and maintained during the winter at several places in the village, and a large bird-fountain was erected on a conspicuous site in the beautiful grounds of one of the village churches. It will be cared for by the Boy Scouts.—(Mrs.) JOHN B. CALVERT, *President*.

Audubon Society of Western Pennsylvania.—Our Society is only five years old, yet it already has some 300 members. The reason for this is Penn's Woods. In every direction from the city stand remnants of those glorious old trees which have sheltered birds since the land was young, and, under the protection of today, the birds are increasing and coming closer to the city. We have records of Bluebirds nesting on the campus of the University of Pittsburgh, not twenty minutes' ride from the heart of town. As the birds increase, so does the interest in them, and those interested come into the Society for information.

Our year began in the spring with a banquet, after which we were delighted with Norman McClintock's moving pictures of bird-life. Mr. McClintock's keen interest in his work gives his talks a fascination such as is found in the finest Irish fairy tales; grey-haired lawyers, young people, teachers, doctors, all sit like children listening to the story-teller.

During the spring and summer months we have held fifteen field-trips to the environs of the city. On our annual visit to the home of one of our members in Butler County there were seventy people. This trip always brings out a large number of members because there are many northern birds up there which we do not have near the city. A new district to some of us was Bethel Township on the south, where we noted fifty-five species in one day. The Society is much interested in the book 'Birds of Pennsylvania,' which W. E. C. Todd, ornithologist of Carnegie Museum, has written. When published it will be a splendid reference book on birds for the people of the state. We are planning to lease a site in the State Forest near Ligonier, which will give us a camping-place from which to study the birds of the Alleghanies. We are also planning to keep bird records for the district. The Society is interested in and has contributed toward the National Association of Audubon Societies' organization of Junior Audubon Clubs. This is the finest kind of conservation.—(Miss) HELEN BLAIR, *Secretary*.

Bird-Lovers' Club of Brooklyn (N. Y.).—The Bird-Lovers' Club of Brooklyn began its fourteenth year of activity with the fall season of 1921. A number of the members have selected various bird-regions in the vicinity of New York City as their special districts for observation. As this work has been carried out consistently for several years, the Club hopes to publish, in the near future, a list of the birds that one may expect to find in and around New York City. Posters to stimulate interest in bird-life have been placed in the parks, due to the hearty coöperation of the Department of Parks. At each meeting of the Club a lecture is given or lantern-slides are shown, with suitable remarks by one of the members.

At the meeting in June, 1921, the following officers were elected for the coming season: President, George B. Wilmott; Vice-President, Lester L. Walsh; Secretary, Miss Elise Tiplin; Treasurer, Mrs. C. L. Derry. The regular meetings are held in the Library of the Children's Museum at 8 P. M. on the first Tuesday of each month, October to June inclusive. Visitors are always welcome.—GEORGE B. WILMOTT, *President*.

Brookline (Mass.) Bird Club.—Our Club is a live organization of over 400 members and is growing continually. It is completing a most successful year. Interest centers largely in the bird-walks conducted regularly by the Club throughout the year, except between the middle of June and the second Saturday in September. Parties go out to shore or country each Saturday after

noon and on holidays. During the migration season, in May, early morning walks are conducted in two city parks. On Wednesday afternoons in May, the Club enthusiasts combined picnic suppers and round-table talks while they looked for birds. Our trips have been so well attended this year that on several occasions we have had two or even more on the same day. Our meetings have been well attended. The list of speakers for the year and their subjects follows: Judge Charles F. Jenney, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, 'The Birds of Arizona;' Dr. John B. Brainerd, 'The Birds of California and the Northwest;' Dr. R. C. Achorn, 'A Canoe Trip through Northern Maine and New Brunswick;' L. R. Talbot, 'Autumn Birds in New Hampshire' and 'Bird-Walks on European Highways and Byways;' and Charles B. Floyd, 'Winter Water-Birds.'

We have also held frequent round-table talks of a more informal nature, at which members have recounted their experiences with the birds and compared notes. April 29 and 30, the Club entertained the New England Federation of Natural History Societies at its annual meeting. A natural history exhibition was open to the public during the Federation meeting and throughout the following week, and was attended by 1,900 persons. Some of our members have become greatly interested in bird-banding. One has banded seventy-five birds of fourteen species during the past season. While the Brookline Bird Club works primarily along the lines of popular interest in bird-observation, we want also to help as far as possible in more technically scientific lines of work.—L. R. TALBOT, *President*.

Burrough's Junior Audubon Society of Kingston (N. Y.).—Our Society was reorganized with a large attendance on October 5, 1920, and the following officers were elected: Honorary President, Miss Mauterstock; President, Elizabeth Burroughs; Vice-President, Francis Lennox; Secretary, Ethel Schafer; Treasurer, Agatha Flick.

A regular meeting of the Society was held on the first Tuesday of every month. The Society celebrated Bird Day on April 8, 1921, in the high school auditorium, when a number of its members gave an interesting program appropriate to the day. The Society secured Edward Avis who gave a most pleasing recital on the evening of April 29, which was largely attended by the many bird-lovers of Kingston. The Society, at the request of the National Association, wrote to some of the United States Senators opposing bills intended to infringe on our National Parks. On March 5, 1921, the Society held its annual bird party and all present had a very enjoyable time.—(Miss) ETHEL SCHAFER, *Secretary*.

Canandaigua (N. Y.) Bird Club.—The Club was organized in July, 1918, but did not become active until the following October. Dr. Burgess was elected President. The next month he was called to service in the Medical Corps,

U. S. A. Mrs. Edwin P. Gardner was elected his successor and she has served since that time. Since its formation, the Club has been affiliated with the National Association of Audubon Societies as a Sustaining Member, and Junior work, under the direction of Miss Ruby Fearey, has been conducted with 250 or more members annually. The monthly programs have been definitely outlined and at most of the meetings slides from the visualization department at Albany have been used. With an occasional paper, personal experiences, discussions, bird records with dates, the meetings have proved interesting, profitable, and successful. The Club owns its own electric stereopticon.

Soon after organization, H. B. Ferguson, secretary of the Woodlawn Cemetery Association, offered the gully in the cemetery to the Club to equip as a sanctuary for the birds. Interested members of the Club, Dr. and Mrs. George D. Wood, gave a food-station and another was purchased with funds solicited for the purpose. These were placed in sheltered locations and that they are appreciated is shown by the constant procession of the birds after the food which is placed in them by their faithful and unfailing friend, James D. Park, a member of the Club. Last year the Club lost Edward H. Hawkins, who, just two or three days before his sudden death, purchased and gave to the Club over one hundred pounds of different kinds of seeds liked by the wild birds. Suet is also supplied. Another member, Mrs. George T. Thompson, supplied a 28-apartment Martin-house, which was erected in the lakeside park at the foot of Main Street.

Lectures for the public have been given by Guy A. Bailey, of Geneseo; A. A. Allen, of Cornell University, Ithaca; E. H. Eaton, of Hobart College, Geneva; and Herbert K. Job, of the National Association of Audubon Societies. In April, 1920, a Koster's Colorado blue spruce tree was planted by the Club, with appropriate exercises, at the entrance of Woodlawn Cemetery, hoping that it would afford shelter to the birds, and, in time, "wear a nest of Robins in her hair." In February, 1921, a committee was appointed to confer with representatives of other city organizations to arouse interest in a community tree-planting, with the hope that it might become an annual event. On State Arbor Day, April 22, 1921, a pin oak tree was planted on the academy campus in memory of Dr. Noah T. Clarke, for forty-one years (1841-82) connected with the famous 'old' Canandaigua Academy. For twenty-nine years he served as its president.

A part was taken in the National Tree-Voting Campaign conducted by the American Forestry Association. The Forestry Association awarded two blue ribbons to members of Troop 2, B. S. A., for the best food device and for the best bird-house in a contest at which members of the Club were the judges. Protests were made against the Smith of Idaho bill and against the Fearon bill and similar legislation.

In 'A List of the Birds of the Royal Palm Hammock, Florida,' by A. H.

Howell, in the April, 1921, *Auk*, are included notes made there by our member, Dr. Burgess. A shelf is maintained in the public library. The President of the Club has, for ten years, been conducting a weekly 'bird column' in one of the city papers. The Club is not large in numbers, but the members have interest and enthusiasm. At the ten meetings held last year there was an average attendance of twenty-one. Plans have been laid for the 1921-22 season, which, if they materialize, will show that it is going forward and is taking its rank among similar organizations that are 'doing things.'—(Miss) RACHEL PACKARD *Secretary*.

Chautauqua (N. Y.) Bird and Tree Club.—The eighth birthday of our Club was celebrated in July. Its purposes, as stated in the by-laws, include the preservation of birds and trees, nature-study, and civic improvement. Through its activities at Chautauqua, the Club has assisted in creating public sentiment toward the newer ideals of conservation, the preservation of natural resources and wild life, and has laid great stress upon the inter-dependence of birds and trees. Although its interests are primarily local, inasmuch as it is a summer organization, nevertheless its members, being migratory in character, carry the inspiration of their summers into many parts of the country.

During the past years the work of the Club has been varied. Competent lecturers have been secured for its weekly meetings. Among these have been Dr. Schmucker, Mr. Oldys, T. Gilbert Pearson, and Professor Retan. Aside from its program work, the Club has planted avenues of shade trees, memorial trees, and groups of shrubs. It has maintained an arboretum, and has placed bird-boxes on the grounds in an effort to attract certain species, such as the Martin. It has offered prizes to the boys' and girls' clubs and to the children of the public schools for the best bird-boxes made. One of its members framed a series of excellent plates of birds to be used as a loan collection. For many years the Club conducted a Junior branch.

It has reached out in other organizations and other fields. The New York Bird and Tree Club was an outgrowth of the Chautauqua Club. It is best known for its work of planting orchards in France, for which it was decorated by the French Government. Every year, at the close of the summer season, a letter containing recommendations is sent by the Club to the Board of Trustees of Chautauqua Institution. In this manner, two years ago, an active campaign was begun to secure the services of an expert forester, and to arouse interest in creating a bird sanctuary at Chautauqua. The forester, Professor Retan, is a member of the Summer School's faculty and his classes were attended by members of the Club. The bird sanctuary is still a dream. However, Chautauqua being a private institution, there exists more than the usual interest in the wild life of the neighborhood.—(Mrs.) H. B. NORTON, *Corresponding Secretary*.

Cocoanut Grove (Fla.) Audubon Society.—We can report more birds this year than ever, and less shooting of game-birds out of season. The Society will this year try to make a chain of bird sanctuaries through the county. Already Cocoanut Grove, Silver Bluff, Miami, and Miami Beach are officially bird sanctuaries, as are also many large private estates and the Royal Palm State Park. The Cocoanut Grove Library Association has added a large room to the Library which we will use as a meeting-place and which will be known as 'Audubon Hall.' A scrapbook of 'War Birds' has been compiled by one of the members.

The Society has no debts, a good bank balance, a large membership, and a library of bird books. Interesting programs are being prepared for the season's meetings, which begin in November. Members of the Society have been making notes concerning our summer birds' doings, including the activities of a pair of Mockingbirds that built and raised a brood in August. Three were hatched, but only two survived the first three days out of the nest. Both promise well.—(Mrs.) KIRK MUNROE, *President*.

Columbus (Ohio) Audubon Society.—Only three public meetings have been held during the year. The annual meeting of the Society in October, after the preliminary business was transacted, was addressed by Mrs. Denig Tower, of Boston. Mrs. Tower, who has been wonderfully successful in attracting birds about her summer home at Port Clyde, Maine, has the faculty of giving 'close-up' pictures of these experiences. In December, 'Bird-Life in Motion Pictures' was shown by Norman McClintock, of Pittsburgh. 'Ever Watch a Bird Think?' was the way a newspaper put Mr. McClintock's description of the picture of a bird rearranging her nest after it had been disturbed. A collection of 600 mounted birds were given to the Society, which, in turn, placed them in the hands of the Supervisor of Nature-Study in the public schools. Forty of these, in individual boxes, are circulated among the pupils; the others are on permanent exhibit.

In March, E. S. Thomas lectured at the Public Library, showing pictures of the birds to be found in March, creating much interest as the field-trips were just beginning. These trips were kept up each Saturday until June. Many Boy Scouts joined the Society to go on these trips. On one particular morning, starting at 5.30, the members watched the birds getting their breakfast and then adjourned to the house of a fellow member where *they* were treated to a breakfast. Besides the money spent on caring for the mounted birds and for lecturer's fees, \$5 was sent to the John Burroughs Memorial Association and \$5 contributed by individual members toward the leaflets printed by the National Association of Audubon Societies.—(Miss) LUCY B. STONE, *Secretary*.

Crawfordsville (Ind.) Audubon and Nature-Study Club.—Beginning with the advent of the first Robin and the first pair of Bluebirds in the garden on St.

Valentine's Day, each week we published in the papers short articles calling attention to the spring migrants as they appeared. From March 29 to June 4, a period when bird-life is at its best, we had on our schedule eighteen field-trips. Ten of these were the early Tuesday morning hikes. In April, there were two half-day trips on Tuesday mornings and two, also, on Saturday mornings—these last for the convenience of those who were in school on Tuesday.

Two Tuesday morning trips were arranged for those who wished to study trees and two Saturday afternoons were given to wild flowers. At other times, a flower division was formed to meet the demand. Saturday afternoon, April 30, about fifty members enjoyed a trip to the State Game Experiment Station at Deer's Mill. We had another bird-house competition for the school children in March, in which many of the boys participated. The boxes were on exhibition in the assembly hall of the high school, and the presentation of prizes followed an illustrated lecture. This year the prizes were bird-books. Our Club furnished several illustrated lectures for the school children during the spring months. We also secured some of the Finley motion pictures for them.

About February 20, a copy of our 'Spring Program,' including evening meetings and field-trips, was sent to all the members and to about 200 other persons who are interested in some form of outdoor life. The program was also printed in the daily papers. These are some of the means we have employed to keep the cause of conservation of bird-life and plant-life before the minds of the people. Our membership has increased about 50 per cent, but, like many other Audubon Clubs, we have had difficulty in finding dependable workers. We find that members want to be entertained and hesitate to assume responsibility.—(Mrs.) DONALDSON BODINE, *Secretary*.

Cumberland County (Maine) Audubon Society.—Bird Day we celebrated appropriately, and some of the members of the Society gave instructive lectures in the schools. Several field-trips have been taken and bird-boxes were established at Westbrook Seminary, South Portland woods, and at Riverton. Our library has increased in books and pamphlets, which we have loaned to both members and non-members. Several BIRD-LORES have been subscribed to by individuals and after being read have been placed in the schools.

We have sent several important letters to Senators, other societies, and influential groups, advocating measures which have seemed desirable, for we believe there is strength in numbers when all pull together. We have been especially fortunate in securing Herbert K. Job, who lectured before the pupils of the city, and Dr. May, who spoke at an open forum meeting. Our membership has materially increased and we have a fine working force for the new year.—(Miss) AMY P. WISWELL, *Secretary*.

Dana Natural History Society of Albany (N. Y.).—During the long life of this Society, organized in 1868, every aspect of natural history has been included in its programs. Numberless opportunities have been seized to further interest, secure protection and advance education along the line of wild life in general. The papers given at the monthly meetings of the Dana are always allied to some phase of natural history, and the following subjects in the program of the current year deal exclusively with birds and animals: 'Birds as Conservators of the Forest;' 'Deer, Native and Foreign;' and, for the third paper on 'The State Reservation for Wild Life in Louisiana,' the Dana member presenting it gathered much of her information directly from the Director of the Reservation.

Dana members signed a petition sent from the Dana to the Congressmen of this district, urging their support for a legislative bill for the protection of national streams and forests, which may be called a most important factor in the salvation of all wild life. The large effort of the Dana, in a public sense, is yearly concentrated upon its annual Bird-Day lecture, given on the first Friday in each April at Chancellor's Hall, and open to the public. Some years ago, through the efforts of the Dana, this date was set apart for special Bird-Day observation in the schools, and this lecture was primarily planned by the Dana for the benefit of the school children of Albany. We have been able to present fine speakers and rare pictures, among the men of past years being Louis Agassiz Fuytes, Jack Miner, Dr. Robert C. Murphy, Dr. John M. Clarke, John M. Cook, and Prof. Barnard M. Bronson. In April of this year, Howard H. Cleaves spoke to standing room only on 'Hunting Birds with a Camera,' showing a large collection of very unusual pictures of his own making. As one slight evidence of the effect of his lecture may be mentioned a copy of an original bird-house constructed on an old straw hat, which he described and which was immediately after shown in a public exhibition of Scout handicraft on display in Albany.—THEODORE HORTON, *President*.

Doylestown (Pa.) Nature Club.—While the activities of the Club have varied somewhat during the past year, we still hold a keen interest in the preservation of bird and animal life. In the early spring we take our annual sunrise walk to see the wild flowers and study bird migration. Our bird sanctuary, situated on the outskirts of the town, includes a tract of land about 15 acres which is covered with trees and a great deal of underbrush. This forms a protection for our birds and the small animals found in this locality. Gunning at all times is strictly forbidden. None of the fruit, nuts, etc., which grow on these grounds is harvested, but they are left for the exclusive use of the birds and squirrels. In extremely cold weather, when natural food is unavailable, the feeding-stations, of which we have a number, are constantly kept replenished with grain and suet.

We hold numerous meetings here. Among the most interesting was one when our Junior Members planted nut trees, shrubs, and wild flowers, and we

now have a wild-flower reserve as well as a reserve for animals and birds. Dr. H. C. Mercer, a staunch friend of the Nature Club, and on whose estate the sanctuary and museum are situated, has recently made many improvements to the grounds in the way of having paths cut and rustic seats placed about the drinking-fountains and along the brooks. During the past season the sanctuary and museum have been visited by numerous persons, many of whom went inspired to do similar work in their own community.—(Mrs.) MINNIE H. HADDEN, *Secretary*.

Elkader (Iowa) Audubon Society.—This year we chose to study Warblers, selecting those that visited this vicinity during their migration. During this period we took hikes so that we might study these dainty creatures in their natural environment, and this added much interest to the papers read by our members later. During 1920 we held a very successful bird-house contest and at that time decided to make it a yearly occurrence. We were more than delighted with the results this year, as more houses were entered. Three were by girls, and showed excellent workmanship, both from the artistic as well as the practical standpoint. We had a class for boys who had had manual training and one for those who had not, also one for girls. Two prizes were awarded in each class.

We had a delightful Audubon picnic, a program being given out-of-doors, after the picnic supper was over. It proved to be the most pleasant meeting of the year. As usual, we postponed our August meeting so that all members who could might go to the Wild Life School at McGregor, Iowa. Two were present for the first week and one for the entire session of two weeks. Our September program consists of a report of the activities of this unique school.—(Miss) KATHLEEN M. HEMPEL, *Secretary*.

Englewood (N. J.) Bird Club.—Our Club, organized in 1915, enters the sixth year of its activities with a membership of 275. Regular meetings were discontinued during the war period, from November, 1917, to April, 1920, but its members, individually, were ever mindful of the welfare and needs of our feathered companions of field and roof-tree. The Club has been unusually fortunate in having Dr. Frank M. Chapman, a resident of Englewood, as its mentor and leader. The informal talks and walks afield with him are a much appreciated privilege. Regular monthly meetings of the Club were held from October to April, with the addition of a series of early morning bird-walks in April and May, conducted by Waldon DeWitt Miller of the American Museum of Natural History.

Among the talks and discussions may be mentioned the following: 'Birds in Design and in Art,' 'Fauna and Flora in Florida,' 'Bird Banding and Observation,' 'Spring Migrations and Fall Migrations,' and 'Protection of Wild Birds in New Jersey,' by Dr. Chapman; 'How Birds Show Their Feelings'

'Travels in Bird-Land,' and 'Protecting and Attracting Wild Birds about the Home,' by Clinton G. Abbott; and 'Our Animal Allies in the World War,' by Ernest Harold Baynes. The Club also arranged for a matinee lecture for the school children of Englewood by Mr. Baynes, which was of great interest.

To further awaken the interest of the community in birds, a public exhibition of feeding-devices and a later exhibition of nesting-boxes are planned. The Club has active Committees on Publicity, Protection, and Field-Study. The membership is increasing. The Treasurer's report shows net assets of \$488, as of September 30, 1921.—(Miss) AMY C. PARKHURST, *Secretary*.

Forest Hills Gardens (N. Y.) Audubon Society.—Our seventh annual report, June 8, 1920, to June 8, 1921, shows plenty of good work done in an educational way for both Juniors and seniors. Two first-rate free lectures were given by T. Gilbert Pearson and Louis Agassiz Fuentès, and Mrs. Mary S. Sage of the National Association of Audubon Societies was loaned to the Gardens Society by the Bird Club of Long Island to speak to the children in the Forest Hills schools. The Society has always given the Gardens the best it could find in the way of lecturers. It believes that it is not enough merely to instruct children in the hope that a future generation will do the things that we ought to do.

The routine work of the Society, such as protection and winter feeding, has gone on as usual. Aside from the intensive work, the Society has before it the big ideal of making Long Island 'A singing island.' With this aim in view, its representatives met the representatives of the Bird Club of Long Island and took the first steps towards bringing about a definite program for making the cemeteries, parks, country clubs, and golf clubs of Long Island into a chain of bird reservations extending the length of the Island. It was decided that the Gardens Society should work within the city limits and the Bird Club of Long Island over the remainder of the Island, and that the method of approach to the country clubs and golf clubs should be preferably a direct personal request to the officers of the club by a member of either the Gardens Society or the Bird Club, that at a regular meeting each Club adopt the following resolution and carry out the action it implies, setting out in detail what this would mean.

"RESOLUTION: It is recommended that the—Golf Club or Country Club, coöperate with the Forest Hills Gardens Audubon Society and the Bird Club of Long Island in taking such measures for the protection of birds as will include the planting for shelter and winter feeding, bird-pools or water-hazards, the placing of nesting-boxes on the grounds, and posting the property with sufficiently emphatic signs."

A resolution on paper is a long way from the realization of anything, but back of this effort on the part of the two organizations are the leadership and experience of Mrs. Townsend, the president of the Bird Club of Long Island, and the belief of the Gardens Society that the plan will succeed.—(Miss) MARY EASTWOOD KNEVELS, *Secretary*.

Greystone Park (N. J.) Bird Club.—Interest in the Bird Club has continued consistent throughout the year, the chief item of news being that nearly 100 new bird-houses, some of them of very ingenious and attractive design, have been placed about the grounds of the institution. Most of them have been occupied. One has been taken over by a chipmunk, and one of the largest houses has been used for residential purposes by an Owl. It is observed that there has been a marked decrease in the number of gray squirrels during the last three years, but this year shows an increase in their number and tameness. The same is true of the English Pheasants which have been introduced by the State Fish and Game Commission, and which were formerly very plentiful. Feeding has been pretty regularly practised on the lawn of the Industrial Building, in winter as well as in summer, though there is no notable increase in the number of wild birds, except in the case of Starlings and the Robins, of which the latter were so numerous on the golf-course in the early summer that one was killed by a golf ball. Sick and wounded birds have been nursed and cared for by a female patient in the Industrial Building.—ALFRED E. THISTLETON.

Hamilton (Ont.) Bird-Protective Society.—During the past year the Society held seven very successful meetings which were attended by members and friends, including a number of our enthusiastic Junior Members. Lectures were given by ornithologists from the United States and Canada. The Society is affiliated with the National Association of Audubon Societies, New York City, and the Ottawa Field Naturalist Club, Ottawa, Canada. We have ten honorary game wardens, who have done valuable work during the year for bird-protection. The membership increased over 70 per cent. Jack Miner was made an honorary member on account of the distinguished services he is rendering the cause of bird-protection.

Several field-days were held in the spring, when nature-lovers rambled along the mountainside, eager to report the earliest migrants. The Society was again able to compile for the Biological Survey a list of 120 species seen. The work with our Junior members we consider the most important of all. Clubs were formed, as in the previous year, under the National Association's plan of work. In the early spring a bird-box competition was held, when many handsome and practical houses were made by Junior members and displayed at one of our regular meetings and also in the Juvenile room of the Public Library. Prizes of bird-books and sets of tools were awarded.

Harrison F. Lewis, Chief Federal Officer for Ontario and Quebec for the protection of birds, visited the city schools and gave the boys and girls valuable information concerning birds. A splendid program has been arranged for the winter months when we hope to further stimulate and maintain an interest that will be lasting for bird-protection. There is much to be done.—(Miss) RUBY R. MILLS, *Secretary*.

Hartford (Conn.) Bird-Study Club.—The Club has proceeded on the even tenor of its way during the past year, with about the usual number of indoor and field meetings, and working along the same lines as in previous years. We have to report, however, a 'forward movement' in the inauguration of a series of Saturday morning educational lectures, with slides and motion pictures, for the school children. Three of these were given during the season in the local motion-picture houses. At the first one, Clinton G. Abbott and Dr. Grenfell were the double attraction. Dr. Robert C. Murphy, of the American Museum of Natural History, gave the second lecture, on the 'Bird Colonies of the South American Coast,' and it was our good fortune to secure Donald MacMillan for the third, with his pictures of Arctic life, flora, and fauna.

The children were intensely interested in all these lectures, and while they were undertaken purely for educational purposes, a very small admission fee being charged, financial returns were sufficient so that we were able to set aside a fund as the basis of similar work in the future. It is proposed to give another course during the coming winter, but on account of business conditions it will probably be wise to cut down the number of lectures originally planned. Several of our members who are teachers are also doing splendid bird- and nature-study work in the schools, so we feel that the educational end of our work is making good progress and justifying our existence as an organization, while we are also as individuals deriving continued pleasure and instruction from our talks and walks.—(Miss) HELEN C. BECKWITH, *Secretary*.

Jackson County (Mich.) Audubon Society.—On July 5, 1921, this Society entered into the following agreement: That the Board of Directors be and hereby are authorized to coöperate with H. L. Brown and the adjoining land-owners in the northeast corner of Parma Township, Jackson County, and the adjacent portions of Springport, Tompkins, and Sandstone Townships, in establishing a bird- and game-reservation on said lands; and provided that should such a reservation of at least 2,000 acres be established by agreements signed by the owners for a period of three to five years, then the Board of Directors are authorized to contribute in behalf of this Society, toward the expense of providing signs, a sum not exceeding \$50, but said sum is not to be taken from the principal of the Kate Palmer legacy. This agreement was signed by fifty-four land-owners, covering a tract of 15,000 acres, extending 5 miles north and south, and 4 miles east and west. Three hundred signs have been placed in the hands of said owners of this reservation. Large signs are to be placed on public highways leading into said reservation. They read:

AUDUBON RESERVE

No hunting. Trespassers will be prosecuted. This Reserve, comprising 15,000 acres, extends along this road for 5 miles.

There are lakes and marshy ponds on this land that make it a favorite resort for several thousand Ducks. There are hundreds of Prairie Chickens and

Partridges, and numerous coveys of Quail. Pheasants are to be introduced from the State Game Reservation. There are many varieties of song-birds, including Cardinals. Said reservation is 15 miles from the city of Jackson, where the Jackson County Audubon Society has its home. One of its successful ventures has been the establishing of a cat ordinance, whereby all cats must wear a tag and pay a license fee besides staying in the house at night.—(Miss) JENNIE LOVAN GREEN, *Secretary*.

Johnstown (N. Y.) Burroughs Nature-Study Club.—Our program for the year was marked by a departure from the usual order of papers and readings by the members. Four of the meetings were given over to illustrated lectures on subjects of interest to nature-lovers and were as follows: 'Through the Wilds of Canada in a Canoe,' by John T. D. Blackburn, of Albany, N. Y.; 'Adirondack Forests,' by Clifford R. Pettis, State Superintendent of Forests; 'Wild Life in the Adirondacks,' by Clinton G. Abbott, Editor of *The Conservationist*; and 'Adirondack Wild Flowers,' by Homer D. House, State Botanist. In order that the privilege of attending these lectures might be freely shared by others, the use of the Colonial Club ballroom was given for the purpose. The numbers who availed themselves of this opportunity and the enthusiasm displayed made it evident that no more effective means of arousing widespread interest in the conservation of our wild life could have been devised.—(Miss) MARGARET E. RAYMOND, *Secretary*.

Los Angeles (Calif.) Audubon Society.—This Society, with a membership of 162, has had a very favorable year. In June, 1920, there was dedicated, with impressive ceremonies, Griffith Park, second largest park in the United States, covering 3,400 acres, as a bird sanctuary. The specimen of India's world-famous *Cedrus deodora*, or Himalayan cedar, planted on Arbor Day in honor of the sailor and soldier boys represented on the Society's service flag, has been recorded in American Forestry Association's Honor Roll of Memorial Trees. Our speakers have worked among the clubs, schools, and church societies, illustrating their talks with bird-skins and slides. We have assisted the State Fish and Game Commission in some of its legislative efforts.

Our Educational Chairman, Mrs. G. H. Schneider, has presented to the Society, at its indoor meetings, lists of the migratory birds to be seen in this locality at that time. She also sends migratory bird data of Los Angeles and vicinity to each issue of BIRD-LORE. Mrs. C. H. Hall, Chairman of Birds and Wild Life, was the originator of the Audubon trail trips which are primarily for teachers, tourists, and beginners. It is through this channel that new interest is created and our membership increased. Trail trips to the number of 136 have been taken this year, with a list of 187 species of land-birds and 93 species of water-birds, and a total of 86,290 individual birds. This report is entirely independent of the regular monthly field-day trips. All dead birds

found in good condition by the Audubon members are presented to the Museum of History, Science, and Art, where they are made into study skins to which our members have free access. The Extension Chairman, Miss Helen S. Pratt, has had charge of nature lore in the Los Angeles Municipal Playground Camps, San Bernardino Mountains, for the last three seasons. She has been specially honored by having a new department of nature-study created for her in the Eagle Rock city schools.

Our Librarian, Mrs. M. C. Barton, has demonstrated some bird's nests at our regular program meetings and has been Nature Guide at Camp Radford this season. The President, Mrs. F. T. Bicknell, furnished a selected list of nature books on trees, birds, flowers, and butterflies to be found in Yosemite National Park, for those who attended the California State Convention of Women's Clubs held there in May. This was widely copied. Our Chairman of Programs, Mrs. Robert Fargo, secured the following able speakers on a variety of subjects this last year: 'Lantern Slides of Birdcraft Sanctuary,' Fairfield, Conn., by Wilfred Smith, President of California Audubon Society; 'Wisconsin Birds,' illustrated with lantern slides of bird-houses, by Mrs. F. T. Bicknell; 'Distribution and Migration of North American Birds,' by Mrs. G. H. Schneider; 'Some Members of the Hawk Family,' by L. E. Wyman; 'Social Order of Insects,' by Dr. John Comstock; 'Among the Birds of Layson Islands,' by Dr. William Alanson Bryan; and 'Courtship of Birds,' by Alfred Cookman.

We donated bird-books to the Soldiers Home and McKinley Industrial Home for Boys, and contributed to the Junior Audubon work and John Burroughs Memorial Funds. The Society indorsed the National Association of Audubon Societies in its petitions and resolutions to preserve our National Parks and to prevent drainage of lakes and destroying of breeding-grounds of our water-birds. We have chronicled the deaths of several valuable members, among them Mrs. R. E. deNormandie, who was both a charter and life member and was the inspiration of our annual May pilgrimage.—(Mrs.) F. T. BICKNELL, *President*.

Manchester (N. H.) Bird Club.—This Club was organized in May, 1921, and has already a membership of over 100. We had four talks on various phases of bird-life and, during the early summer, groups of members made many interesting trips afield. Shelters and feeding-stations have been erected by some members about their homes, and the birds have quickly shown their appreciation of the accommodations provided. The Executive Committee is planning an active season with probably six strong talks relative to the subject. It is our aim to organize other committees for more active work, such as the establishment of a Junior membership wherein is a field of wide usefulness. A second committee will work to materially increase the membership, and a third committee is now at work on the program for the coming season. A Committee on Publicity has been named. It seems that in so short a time since organi-

zation we have laid a foundation for much good work in the future to which we look forward with eagerness.—(Miss) DAISY FLANDERS, *Secretary*.

Meriden (Conn.) Bird Club.—During the past year, evening meetings in winter and hikes in summer have been planned as usual. We belong to the State Federation of Bird and Nature Clubs and work locally and statewide to promote the object of our Club: 'Bird Study and Protection.' We have a feeding committee of twenty-five persons, selected to cover every section of town, who, by precept and example, establish many winter feeding-stations. The Meriden Grange and our farmer members take a decided interest in winter-protection and feeding. Some of our members belong to the Meriden Sportsmen's Association and induce them to feed the birds, when out on their winter feeding-trips. We also interest the Boy Scouts and Scoutmasters in joining our Club, and they are very helpful at our picnics and in bird-feeding. Our many school-teacher members are very active in training the children in bird knowledge and protection.—(Miss) ESTHER R. HALL, *Secretary*.

Meriden (N. H.) Bird Club.—The activities of our Club have been carried forward during the year with special reference to the development of the museum of bird conservation, which was opened in September, 1920. A number of additional exhibits have been received, and the museum has thus proved an added attraction to the many people who annually visit the bird sanctuary. The seventh annual Bird Sunday was observed August 14, with service in the sanctuary, at which Rev. John T. Dallas, rector of St. Thomas' Church, Hanover, was the preacher.

On the afternoon and evening of August 23, under the management of the Bird Club, the Marie Ware Loughton Players of Peterboro, N. H., presented a program of plays, pantomimes, and dances at the outdoor theatre in the sanctuary. The performances were an artistic success and drew a large number of guests from the summer colonies in the vicinity. As usual, the office of the Secretary has been made use of by bird-lovers everywhere as an information bureau of all matters pertaining to the attraction and protection of birds. The ten years of the life of the Club have proved that organizations for bird-conservation are more than an experiment and perform a real service in the world's work.—(Miss) ELIZABETH F. BENNETT, *Secretary*.

Miami (Fla.) Audubon Society.—The Society has had the most successful year's work of its history. Most interesting and instructive meetings have been held each month. In December a 'Cardinal' Program was given. In January, besides the interesting program, measures were taken and later successfully carried through, to have introduced into Miami's new city charter a clause making Miami a bird sanctuary. At the February meeting a wonderful collection of bird-photographs, mostly of Florida birds, were displayed. They

were the work of E. H. Matern. The program consisted entirely of bird songs and poems. On the following morning, for the benefit of school children, pictures of Florida birds were shown at one of the movies.

The March meeting was a bird party given by Mrs. R. D. Maxwell and Mrs. W. V. Little in the Maxwells' garden. It was the most distinctive and beautiful affair given last season. The talk, music, and dances were given by Miami's most noted talent. The fact that forty new members were added to our Audubon Society at this meeting speaks for its success. The Miami Society gave to many worthy things, among them \$5 paid to Royal Palm State Park to aid in bird-protection and also \$5 toward their piano fund. We gave \$5 for the best poster made by school children, and also offered \$5 for the best constructed bird-house in the schools.—(Mrs.) R. D. MAXWELL, *Secretary*.

Montclair (N. J.) Bird Club.—Our Club was organized in April, 1920. The original membership of sixty has been more than doubled during the year and a half of the Club's existence, and while a conservative program has been pursued, the nucleus of a lasting organization has been built. Interest in birds and conservation has been fostered through publicity and by public lectures given by Howard H. Cleaves, B. S. Bowdish, and Clinton G. Abbott. These lectures were enthusiastically attended by several hundred people. An elaborate and practical feeding-station was erected by Boy Scouts for location in one of the parks, and a bird-house contest among public school children resulted in fifty houses being constructed. These were placed on exhibit in the window of one of the principal stores. Additional prizes were given for occupied houses. Further contests will be held, and additional measures taken to interest school children in birds.

Montclair was the pioneer town in establishing a cat ordinance, but after a good beginning the law became ineffectual through nonenforcement. The Club has succeeded in having the ordinance revived, and its request that the town purchase cat-traps was granted by the Commission. Occasional meetings are held for discussion. At one of these a practical talk on the identification of certain bird families was given by the President and the Field Secretary. Frequent field excursions have been held. A list of the birds of the locality is being compiled for publication. Members have so far noted 184 species found within a radius of six miles of the town center.—(Miss) LUCY N. MORRIS, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

Neighborhood Nature Club of Westport (Conn.).—Our Club during the year has studied land- and water-birds, provided food and bird-houses for them, and the President of the Club raised a number of Pheasants which have been given their freedom. The subjects under discussion other than birds have been shell-fish, wild flowers, ferns, and lepidopteræ. Free lectures have been given to the public, especially the school children. Although the above record

does not show wonderful results accomplished, yet we are a live and interested Club.—(Miss) MARY H. BURR, *Secretary*.

Pasadena (Calif.) Audubon Society.—The Society continues to grow in membership, as well as in varied and helpful activities. In the past year, emphasis has been placed on the Society's educational value. Lectures and talks on birds have been given by competent members in our public schools. These have been greatly appreciated by the school authorities, who are desirous of their continuance, and arrangements to that effect have already been made for the current year. Much literature in the form of leaflets, magazines, descriptive pictures, etc., have been distributed among Junior members, Boy Scouts, and other young people.

Our public aviary, so generously contributed to the city of Pasadena last year, is a source of great interest to the community and can boast of many fledglings during the past year. A valuable collection of lantern-slides has recently been purchased from the Oregon Audubon Society, by which the Society expects to learn much of the birds of the Northwest. It is planned to have short illustrated talks, aided by these slides, at each of the Society's meetings during the present season. Bird-walks have been regularly and intelligently conducted, and have been the means of bringing into the Society many new and enthusiastic workers.—(Miss) ALICE W. PITMAN, *Secretary*.

Province of Quebec (Can.) Society for the Protection of Birds.—The year has been marked by two outstanding facts: the increased coöperative power of the Society and the greatly increased membership. This increase has proved a great support, both morally and financially. The yearly public lecture was given by Edward Avis, in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, and was a great success. In addition, Mr. Avis gave two school lectures, while a third was given in behalf of the Junior membership of the Society in the Imperial Theatre—about 3,000 children attended. It is intended to make this exclusively children's lecture an annual affair. Moving pictures were taken of the happy children leaving the theatre after the lecture and shown in all the leading cities of Canada.

Under the able administration of the Educational Committee, over 2,000 children joined the Society since the annual meeting last January, making a total Junior membership of about 6,000. Eight interesting monthly lectures were given during the year in the Windsor Hotel, as usual, and at their close discussion was invited on all subjects relating to wild life and its conservation. The speakers of the year were L. M. Terrill; I. Gammell, Principal of the High School, Montreal; H. Mousley, Naturalist of Hatley, Province of Quebec; Harrison F. Lewis, Federal Game Warden for Provinces of Quebec and Ontario; Hoyes Lloyd, Dominion Ornithologist; Wallace H. Robb, Chairman of the Society's Membership Committee; and Miss Louise Murphy, W. A. Oswald and A. F. Winn, naturalist members of the Society.

Summer lectures were given as usual at both boys' and girls' camps, including the Scouts. Work in coöperation with the Dominion Parks Commission continues. The honorary game wardens send in reports from time to time. The appointment of a Federal game warden for Quebec has given an added impetus to this work. The Society is pleased to record a great increase in the various species of birds throughout the Province owing to the great improvement in wild-life conditions due to the Migratory Bird Convention Act.—(Mrs.) W. E. L. DYER, *Honorary Corresponding Secretary*.

Rhinebeck (N. Y.) Bird Club.—The Club at present has the following membership: Life, 10; Sustaining, 13; Active, 76; Associate, 18; Junior, 379. The Junior list is particularly gratifying, 'as it is by far the largest since the founding of the Club and represents Junior Audubon Classes in every one of the twelve schools in the township.

Only one public lecture has been given this year, for which we are indebted to Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy, all available funds having been used in the publication of a year-book to cover the years 1918, 1919, 1920. This is a 40-page pamphlet containing articles and photographs by members and a preliminary list of the birds of Dutchess County, briefly annotated and enumerating 229 species.—MAUNSELL S. CROSBY, *President*.

Rockaway (N. Y.) Bird Club.—The Club has held monthly meetings except in the summer. The November meeting consisted of an exhibit of nearly all the well-known books on American birds which are suitable for Christmas gifts. These were reviewed briefly and lists of the books, giving publisher, price, etc., were distributed to all members and printed in the local papers. There was also an exhibit of these books in the local library. The Club worked for the prevention of the passage of the Smith bill for granting to private parties irrigation privileges in the Yellowstone National Park. Mr. Charles Hewlett lectured on the subject at the March meeting, using stereopticon views borrowed from the American Museum of Natural History. Prizes were given by the Club to members of the Junior Societies for the best report on the spring migrants of the vicinity. The prizes offered were a subscription to BIRD-LORE, a folder containing the set of colored plates illustrating the 'Birds of New York,' and any one of the 'Pocket Nature Guide' series.

Miss Broomall's Junior Audubon Society makes a feature of its 'Book of Nature,' and several numbers were prepared during the year. This consists of written accounts of the personal observations of the class, anecdotes, stories, etc., as well as crayon, water-color, and pen drawings by the more artistic members of the class. In January, Miss Broomall discovered the haunt of a Saw-whet Owl and members of both the adult and juvenile bird clubs made frequent visits to him during the two weeks he remained in the vicinity. He obligingly posed for his photograph on numerous occasions. Our teacher-

members have done especially fine work in the schools, a plan being outlined and followed throughout the year. Coöperation and advice has been asked and given to the Children's Haven, the Staten Island Bird Club, the Village Beautiful Association, and the Progressive Society. The early morning bird-walks have become a feature of the Club's work. Our annual membership in the National Association has been continued, and members were urged to keep



SAW-WHET OWL.—A RECENT GUEST OF THE ROCKAWAY (N. Y. BIRD CLUB

and send to the Bureau of Biological Survey the bird record for which the Bureau furnishes blanks. Members have done field-work, maintained feeding-stations on their home-grounds, and have supplied the stations at the Club's Bird Sanctuary during the winter. Mrs. Lord's estate 'Sosiego' still remains a paradise for the Black-crowned Night Herons and they are rapidly multiplying. The Club is also pleased to report the addition of a number of new members.—(Miss) MARGARET S. GREEN, *Secretary*.

St. Louis (Mo.) Bird Club.—Our Club continued its program of previous years in regard to bird-walks in the parks and suburbs, winter feeding of resident birds, and the taking of a Christmas census. Observations of scientific interest were made by individual members on the time of departure of Swifts

from St. Louis and on the presence of the Chuck-wills-widow in St. Louis County. Successful prosecution of alien hunters for shooting protected birds in St. Louis County received support from the Club and obtained wide publicity in the state. Legislative matters (Smith of Idaho bill, Missouri Wild Life Conservation bill, ordinances on local park regulations) occupied a large part of the work of the Executive Committee.

Through the kindness of Miss Eunice Smith, the Bird Club and its guests were entertained by the lecture on the buffalo by E. H. Baynes. In the St. Louis Bird Sanctuary there has been erected a bird-fountain in memory of Mrs. Blanche Turner White, late secretary of the Club. This, which was a gift to the city by the Club and many friends, was dedicated in a public ceremony May 3, 1921. It is a weathered granite boulder from Iron County, Mo.—Mrs. White's home. A rough basin has been cut out, water connection made, and an inscription carved on one side. A special keeper for the sanctuary was appointed at the beginning of the summer.—(Miss) JENNIE F. CHASE, *Secretary*.

St. Petersburg (Fla.) Audubon Society.—After twelve years of enthusiastic, intelligent bird-protective work, our Society has begun to reap its reward. This year has seen the completion of a chain of bird sanctuaries throughout our whole county (peerless Pinellas), probably the first of its kind in the United States. These sanctuaries were created by municipal action where cities and towns were incorporated, or by women's clubs or parent-teacher associations where the villages were remote, and the conservation of bird-life has reached such a high pinnacle that numerous requests come for membership cards and for instruction for method in making privately owned land sanctuaries. Sanctuary signs, with the birds in their habitats and the penalty for violations painted on them, have been placed to mark all of the sanctuaries in this long chain in Pinellas County.

The Audubon Society has carried on the Junior Audubon work in the schools most successfully through the Secretary, Mrs. S. E. Barton, and the Treasurer, Mrs. M. G. Foster, over a thousand members having been enrolled last year.

Three prizes are given each year. The first is \$5 in gold to the boy or girl who so builds a bird-house that it will attract nesting birds and within which a family is raised. The second is a field-glass for the best list of birds made in a single hike. The third is a bird-book for the best paper on the value of bird-protection. These prizes have been in vogue so long that the first winners have children now who will soon be old enough to compete. The Audubon field and water excursions are always so popular that a long list is kept of those waiting for a place on same. This has done much to create public sentiment for bird-protection. But the crowning honor came on June 25, 1921, when President Harding signed Order No. 3052, which added certain keys to Indian Key Reservation, through the recommendations of the St. Petersburg Society to

Chief E. W. Nelson of the Biological Survey. In the letter of notification, Dr. Nelson paid tribute to the St. Petersburg Audubon Society, which had succeeded in its efforts to have these additional refuges set aside.—(Mrs.) KATHERINE B. TIPPETTS, *President*.

Saratoga (N. Y.) Bird Club.—The Club has held ten meetings through the past year at the homes of its different members—with one exception. In March we gave the public a great treat in a lecture by Clinton G. Abbott, of the State Conservation Commission, which was held in the auditorium of the Saratoga Springs High School. There is never any sale of tickets for such lectures—our Club bears all the expenses. The subjects for reading and study this past year have been mostly the wild birds and the game-birds. One evening was devoted to the study of bird-nests and the birds that use them—and those that do not. At the final business meeting the officers of last year were re-elected. Our Club is a small but generous one. We are hoping to add new members to help toward making it an enjoyable winter.—(Miss) CAROLINE C. WALBRIDGE, *Secretary*.

Savannah (Ga.) Audubon Society.—Our Society is flourishing under the able management of H. B. Skeele, the President, and is engaged in many activities conducive to the betterment of bird-life. Eight field-meets were held during the spring. These meets called for early rising, almost getting there before the birds were up, and were most instructive as well as delightful, particularly as they were conducted by one or the other of our ornithologists. On the evening of March 8, Norman McClintock gave a splendidly illustrated lecture on bird-life. The Audubon Society regretted exceedingly it had not secured the auditorium, for the Savannah theatre was packed to the doors with an audience of nearly all young people. Crowds of children were turned away for lack of space.

Audubon Bird Charts have been purchased and loaned in turn to the various schools. In addition, some of our most progressive members have visited the county schools, trying to interest the pupils in birds. These talks sometimes included the Parent-Teacher's Association, thereby reaching the grown-ups as well as the little folk. On June 22, the Society presented three prizes for the first, second, and third best posters on birds and bird-life. We are most fortunate in having on our roll the names of four ornithologists, Professor Hoxey, Mr. Erichsen, Mr. Gilbert Rosignol, and Mr. Asendorf, all of whom are untiring in their efforts to help, and there is always some one of them who will conduct a field-meet. One of our plans for the fall and winter will be the study of bird-skins or of stuffed birds. In this way we can observe at leisure the sizes, colors, and various little differences in our feathered friends—then when seen in life they will be more familiar to the eye.—(Mrs.) B. F. BULLARD, *Secretary*.

Scranton (Pa.) Bird Club.—This Club, during its sixth year, proved indeed this vicinity's growing interest in bird-study, bird-protection, and general bird-lore. A September out-of-doors meeting, with an excellent opportunity for bird observation, following an interesting program, and an Arbor Day sale of perennials comprised the fall work. The winter's special efforts were many. Among them, the 'Birds' Christmas Tree,' in Nay Aug Park, conducted by Miss Helen Hay's Junior Club members, from the Audubon School, under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Rice, the Christmas Day Census, the turning of thirty-three used kindergarten Christmas trees into bird-feeding stations, the contributing to the Yellowstone Park Fund, the planning, in connection with the Boy Scouts, for Norman McClintock's motion-picture lecture on 'Wild Birds and Their Habits,' and the finishing of the first year's census.

In February, the census list was completed and beautifully prepared copies, appropriately framed, were presented to the Everhart Museum and to the public library. These have been conspicuously placed and are of great reference value. In the spring there was the annual bird-house competition, the giving, by the President, Mrs. Francis Hopkinson Coffin and the Vice-Presidents, Rev. L. R. Foster and Prof. R. N. Davis, of several helpful talks, in the interest of bird-study, to organizations in and near the city, the bird-naming contests for Girl and Boy Scouts, the Arbor Day meeting, the Merit Badge Examination, conducted by our President, Mrs. Coffin, Mrs. J. T. Angwin, and Prof. R. N. Davis, when badges were recommended for ten girls and two boys, and the climax of the spring's work, the bird-study walks conducted from April 25 to May 26.

Amid more or less uncertainty the plan for 6.30 A. M. walks was announced—those in charge hardly daring to believe that more than the most ardent bird-students would respond. It was most gratifying, therefore, to the group leaders to find the list of people and the list of birds growing with each morning's effort until the great climax of the fourth week when eighty-one people were able to record 63 birds, 23 of these being new arrivals. Club activities end with the June meeting, but activities in behalf of the birds never cease, as shown by the active interest of William Anneman, game warden, who has never failed to coöperate with the Bird Club in following up infringements of the law and seeing that those guilty are properly punished.—(Miss) ELEANOR P. JONES, *Secretary*.

Seattle (Wash.) Audubon Society.—The work of the Society for the past year has been very similar to that of the previous year. We have continued the Junior Audubon Societies in the branch libraries and responded to many calls for bird lectures in the public schools, Boy Scouts' meetings and women's clubs in the city. Regular monthly meetings have been held in the Chamber of Commerce for the general public. Mr. S. F. Rathbun and other speakers have been very generous in giving us their time on these occasions. Field-

trips have been enjoyed throughout the year. We have distributed bird literature whenever practical. Mrs. Dean Terry, one of our active members, ran a series of bird articles and a bird identification contest in one of the local papers, and we have published a few bird articles in other local papers during the year. The changing exhibit in the glass case at the public library has been much appreciated by the public. Our most important acquisition this year is a set of beautiful slides of western birds purchased from the Oregon Audubon Society. They are to be congratulated for their success in accomplishing so fine, and to us western bird students, so important a piece of work. We are thankful to have real western bird pictures at last.—(Mrs.) C. N. COMPTON, *President*.

Société Provencher d'Histoire Naturelle du Canada.—Our Society believes that the best means of arriving at its goal is to imitate the National Association of Audubon Societies by creating a great National movement through our educational institutions. Our young Society, still under organization, has had to act in several emergency cases, and has to its credit practical work that has produced good results. We have sent personal letters to 300 hunters, explaining the provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty. We have distributed illustrated leaflets on the Canada Goose, furnished us by the Dominion Parks Branch. We have made an investigation on the spot regarding the war being carried on against the Eider Duck and have posted extracts from the law in public places—railroad stations, post offices, churches, etc. We have also reported infractions of the game laws and distributed much interesting literature on natural history to over 4,000 children in the schools. Our recent report in the form of prospectus has been printed in English and French. It contains many half-tone illustrations and nine colored plates of birds containing two subjects, each painted by Hennessey.—JOSEPH MATTE, *Secretary*.

South Bend (Ind.) Humane Society.—The Society held a poster contest in the spring in which 2,000 school children participated. A number of the posters were entered in the National contest. We awarded thirty-two prizes, a large proportion of which dealt with the protection of the birds. We also presented in public, a number of times, our bird pictures, together with short talks.

We are erecting a large bulletin board 7 feet square on one of the most prominent highways of the city, with the words: 'Be Kind to Animals and Birds,' printed in prominent artistic type. We believe we are the first Society to inaugurate a bulletin board of this character.—H. A. PERSHING, *Secretary*.

Stanton Bird Club (Maine).—In the past year we have held eight regular meetings at which talks were given by speakers with special knowledge of their subjects: Three picnic suppers, several Sunday afternoon winter walks, and twenty-eight morning bird-walks from March to June. We have fifty-four

new members, including as an honorary member, the Governor of our state. A public lecture by Herbert K. Job, a lecturer of the National Association of Audubon Societies, drew a large and enthusiastic audience. Our President, Mr. Kavanaugh, gave several books as prizes for the best nature work done by pupils in the public schools, and also gave books as prizes for the best lists of birds seen by Club members from January to June. We had a guest night in November, with Arthur H. Norton, of Portland, as speaker. We have corresponding members in other towns. We are fortunate in having as Club For-ester a graduate of the Harvard School of Forestry, while the services of a state game warden, one of our active members, is invaluable.

In April we had our first exhibit, which filled the Auburn Chamber of Commerce rooms. There were bird-houses made by members, feeding and bathing devices, cat-guards, a sparrow-trap, bird-nests, and many other things. Mounted birds of special economic value, loaned by the college, fronted an array of their enemies. The walls were hung with pictures of birds, game laws, lists of birds seen by the Club individually and collectively, posters relating to bird conservation, etc. Besides this there was a collection of native shrubs, berries, and tree branches attractive to birds; a display of pamphlets, books, and leaflets, relating to birds. Five-minute papers on 'Bringing Children and Birds Together' were read by our school-teacher members. On the following day the exhibit was removed to Lewiston School, where it remained a week and was seen by nearly a thousand children from the public schools.

Bird Day, this year, fell on April 8. In the early morning, fifty-four Juniors and seniors followed the President of the Club on a bird-walk. Later in the day hundreds of children in the public schools listened to talks on bird conservation by speakers from the Bird Club. Nearly every school had special Bird-Day exercises. The following week a morning bird-walk and picnic breakfast was enjoyed. We are rapidly getting an increased interest in birds, a growing membership, and an evident increase in the number of birds that are coming into our streets and gardens.—(Mrs.) DAISY DILL NORTON, *Secretary*.

Staten Island (N. Y.) Bird Club.—In addition to further increasing its membership (now 227), continuing its monthly bird-walks, its lectures in the public museum and schools, and maintaining its winter feeding-stations, our Club has made, during the past year, a strong effort to combat illegal shooting on Staten Island. To this end, a petition asking for the enforcement of the law prohibiting the use of firearms on the Island, signed by several hundred citizens, was forwarded through the National Association of Audubon Societies to the Conservation Commission and subsequently to the New York City Police Department. It has resulted in renewed restrictions being sent to each officer. Recently, in a case in Magistrate Court, the officers of the Club furnished identification of the bird, a Green Heron, as an aid to the offender's conviction. In several other instances, Mrs. Trench has furnished help to the

game warden, and the Club's officers are now coöperating with the Police Department by notification of violations of the law.

The lectures given by the Staten Island Bird Club have included: 'Bird-land,' by Edward Avis; 'Protection of Wild Animals and Birds,' by Herbert K. Job; 'Wild Birds and How to Attract Them,' by Ernest Harold Baynes; 'Bird-Life along the Gulf Coast,' by T. Gilbert Pearson; 'Conserving the Forests, Fish and Game of New York State,' by Clinton G. Abbott; and 'Staten Island Birds,' by Carol Stryker. The last named has been repeated in several public schools and church affairs, and constitutes an introduction to our birds.—CHARLES W. LENG, *Secretary*.

Sussex County (N. J.) Nature-Study Club.—As the name of our organization implies, we are interested in the various phases of nature-work, but birds hold first place. This year the especial efforts of the Club (numbering twenty-five, and holding meetings once each month) have been devoted to bringing to the attention of the public the danger of extinction of a number of species of useful birds and urging the need of better protection. This has been done largely by carefully prepared articles, published by the local press, and results have been extremely gratifying, interest in the birds throughout the county being greatly increased and stimulated. All communications of both the National and State Audubon Associations are given prompt attention, and, so far as possible, their suggestions are followed by the Club.—(Miss) F. BLANCHE HILL, *Secretary*.

Vigo County (Ind.) Bird Club.—During the year we tried to secure police protection for the tow-path, a river fringe strip where birds come in great numbers, especially during the season of migration. Our work was mainly educational. In our regular meetings we studied Chapman's 'Bird Life,' or went on field-trips. We obtained lantern-slides and gave illustrated lectures on birds in five schools in the city. We had school children build bird-houses. These were put on sale and the children given the full price received for the houses. We are hoping to do greater things in the future for the protection of our feathered and furred friends.—(Miss) SARAH J. ELLIOTT, *Secretary*.

Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs.—The Bird Division of the Conservation Department has sent out a letter to all the federated clubs asking them to have at least one bird program during the year, to observe Bird Day along with Arbor Day, to encourage the local bird authorities in their effort to stimulate interest in bird neighbors and in the economic aspects of this study. In connection with the Conservation Department, the Committee made a small exhibit at the State Fair, showing the protected birds which the State Sportmen's Association was asking permission to shoot. The protests of the clubwomen at the Wenatchee meeting evidently was effective

as the clause taking protection from the Water Ouzel, Blue Heron, Crow, Hawks, and Owls, was not included in legislation.

A questionnaire sent out to the clubs brought answers from seventy-six. Nineteen clubs had had bird programs during the year. Thirty-five different cities had observed Bird and Arbor Day, though some had emphasized the trees rather to the exclusion of the birds. Thirty-three clubs had encouraged the building of bird-houses and seven other clubs reported that members as individuals had given this encouragement. Through the kindness of clubs the Committee came into possession of several interesting lists of birds found in different sections of the state. A number of clubs reported interest in bird-study and asked for information. A number of programs for Bird Day were suggested in response to requests. The chairman has also tried to encourage interest by personal talks before several of the clubs nearer by.—(Mrs.) J. V. ELLIS, *Chairman Bird Committee*.

Waterbury (Conn.) Bird Club.—Our Club numbers 156 members. During the year we held sixteen field meetings which were led by members, and those on pleasant days were most successful. Unfortunately, several were scheduled for rainy days and had to be given up. During the year our composite list of species found numbered 117. This is lower than usual, but many members were not able to hunt as much as in former years. We were fortunate in having Dr. A. A. Allen, of Cornell University, give us a very interesting lecture in April, on 'Birds in Relation to Man.' This was well attended and proved most stimulating.

The Club has been organized only five years, but during that time, through the generosity of William E. Fulton of this city, we have been able to acquire and develop a bird sanctuary. Work on this at first was somewhat delayed because of the war, but the last two years have seen great strides in its development. We have a number of acres of varying country which includes a lovely pond and brook and some swamp land, also a dry hillside. In this sanctuary we have set out several hundred berry-bearing shrubs, which are already beginning to bear fruit. We are also trying out a small quantity of wild rice in a bit of swamp land for the birds and have created one large barberry tangle. There are three Audubon food-houses placed in desirable locations and numerous bird-houses. We have done a small amount of educational work in the schools and hope this next year to be able to arrange for lectures and exhibits for the benefit of the public.—(Mrs.) BESSIE L. CRANE, *President*.

West Chester (Pa.) Bird Club.—During the year the Club held fifteen regular meetings at which programs of a high order were given. On January 3, Charles Pennock, of Kenneth Square, spoke on 'Looking into an Eagle's Nest.' On February 14, J. Fletcher Street, president of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club of Philadelphia, gave an illustrated lecture on 'A Trip in the

Laurentian Mountains of Canada.' The remaining meetings were conducted by members of the Club. Again, efforts were made to further legislation for the conservation of bird-life and the beauty of our great National Parks. Influence was also exerted to have Bob-Whites placed upon the list of protected birds. Individual members, as well as the organization, have done much to further interest in bird-life.

Miss Susan Rutledge formed a Junior Audubon Society in the Model School. The several hikes taken by them have resulted in a growing interest among the children. The third 'Bird Club Bulletin' was published in August. It contains twenty-five pages of original material descriptive of Club activities and was illustrated by photographs taken on the field-trips. Many original poems also appear on its pages. It is felt that much has been done to further a spirit of love for the open and of bird-life in this community.—(Miss) LILIAN W. PIERCE, *Secretary*.

Wyncote (Pa.) Bird Club.—The year has been a successful one in many ways. The usual indoor meetings have been well attended and several very successful tramps and bird-walks were conducted. Many bird-houses were made and occupied by Wrens and Bluebirds, and several members have succeeded in taking good photographs of these. Mrs. S. Louise Pattison gave us her very excellent lecture on 'My Bird Neighbors,' and delighted her audience as usual with her experiences in attracting birds about her home.

Mr. Ernest Harold Baynes also gave us his splendid lecture 'Our Animal Allies in the World War.' Details of the animals' part in winning the war were given in graphic language and interwoven with eloquent and dramatic stories of particular Pigeon and dog messengers that died that man might live. The debt we incurred was forcibly brought home and the speaker pleaded that we pay it to animals, not in "sloppy sentimentalism," but in kindness and consideration worthy of the highest manhood. An innovation this year in the Club's meetings has been the showing of moving pictures of wild bird and animal-life taken by William L. and Irene Finley, of the National Association of Audubon Societies. These are very fine films and are distributed by the Goldwyn Corporation for a nominal fee and we recommend them to all bird clubs.—(Miss) ESTHER HEACOCK, *Secretary*.

Wyoming Valley (Pa.) Audubon Society.—Our Society has only twenty-four members, and all busy people, so meetings have been few and results discouraging. One thing of interest has been the arrest and prosecution of a city (Wilkes-Barre) police officer for shooting a Screech Owl in one of our public parks. Before the shooting the officer was warned by a member of the Audubon Society that the bird was protected. In spite of the warning, he shot it in full view of many people, was arrested, and tried before an alderman, the evidence sent to Harrisburg, where our State Game Commission judged

him guilty and recommended that he be fined. The local press gave the affair considerable publicity.

In February, a bird-census was started by placing a bulletin board, prettily decorated with bird-pictures from the Junior Educational Leaflets, in the Osterhout Library at Wilkes-Barre. Then an invitation was sent out to everybody to send in the names of birds seen, with date of their arrival. Much interest was shown, twenty observers responded, and a list of seventy-six birds resulted. A bird-house contest was held at our neighboring town, Plymouth, early in the spring, for which our organization furnished part of the prizes. Much field-work is done by some of our members, who bubble over with enthusiasm and talk birds all of the time to whoever will listen and at least one member has had the pleasure of 'talking birds' on many occasions to schools, Boy Scouts, civic bodies, and social clubs. We hope that it all tends to help the good work along.—(Mrs.) MABEL H. TREMBATH, *President*.

ORGANIZATIONS FORMALLY AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AUDUBON SOCIETIES, OCTOBER 19, 1921

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ARIZONA:

President, Thomas K. Marshall, Tucson, Ariz.
Secretary, Mrs. Harriet B. Thornber, Tucson, Ariz.

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Secretary, Miss Helen S. Pratt, 245 Ridgeway, Eagle Rock, Los Angeles, Calif.

COLORADO:

President, E. R. Warren, 1511 Wood Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Secretary, Miss Hattie E. Richardson, 2337 Dexter St., Denver, Colo.

CONNECTICUT:

President, Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright, Fairfield, Conn.
Secretary, Miss Charlotte A. Lacey, Southport, Conn.

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Secretary, Miss Helen P. Childs, Chevy Chase, Md.

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President, Rev. Angus McDonald, 1322 Tremont St., Knoxville, Tenn.
Secretary, Miss Magnolia Woodward, Chestnut Hill, Knoxville, Tenn.

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Secretary, Miss Catherine A. Mitchell, 10 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ills.

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Secretary, Miss Margaretta Poe, 1204 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

MASSACHUSETTS:

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Secretary, Winthrop Packard, 66 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

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Secretary,

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Secretary, George T. Atwell, Strafford, N. H.

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Secretary, Beecher S. Bowdish, 164 Market St., Newark, N. J.

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NORTH DAKOTA:

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Secretary, Miss Elizabeth W. Fisher, 2222 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Secretary, Mrs. A. O. Treganza, 624 E. 6th St. S., Salt Lake City, Utah.

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Secretary, C. C. Hanson, Box 1043, Memphis, Tenn.

WEST VIRGINIA:

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Secretary, Walter Donaghho, Emerson Ave., Parkersburg, W. Va.

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Secretary, Miss H. Pearl Beyea, 113 Monhagan Ave., Middletown, N. Y.

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Secretary, Dick Heverly, 1609 16th St., Altoona, Pa.

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Secretary, Hon. J. R. Anderson, 410 Jones Block, Victoria, B. C., Can.

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Secretary, Miss Agnes Sherman, 572 E. Lavin Ave., Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT (MICH.) ZOÖLOGICAL SOCIETY:

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President, John Q. Breck, 414 W. Clinton St., Jackson, Mich.

Secretary, Miss Jennie Dovan Green, Jackson, Mich.

LITTLE LAKE CLUB (LA.):

President, W. B. Spencer, Cuyamel Fruit Bldg., New Orleans, La.

Secretary, George B. Matthews, Jr., 420 S. Front St., New Orleans, La.

LOS ANGELES (CALIF.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, Mrs. F. T. Bicknell, 319 S. Normandie Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Secretary, Mrs. George H. Crane, 1217 W. Santa Barbara St., Los Angeles, Calif.

MANCHESTER (N. H.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Dr. George S. Foster, 925 Chestnut St., Manchester, N. H.

Secretary, Miss Daisy E. Flanders, 714 Beech St., Manchester, N. H.

MANCHESTER (MASS.) WOMAN'S CLUB:

President, Mrs. Seddie L. Follett, Smiths Point, Manchester, Mass.

Secretary, Miss Mary G. Clarke, 131 Bridge St., West Manchester, Mass.

MANITOWOC COUNTY (WIS.) FISH AND GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION:

President, E. L. Kelley, Dempsey Bldg., Manitowoc, Wis.

Secretary, Fred Carus, 1402 Washington St., Manitowoc, Wis.

MERIDEN (CONN.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Judge Frank L. Fay, 510 Broad St., Meriden, Conn.

Secretary, Miss Esther R. Hall, 481 E. Main St., Meriden, Conn.

MERIDEN (N. H.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Harry B. Preston, Meriden, N. H.

Secretary, Miss Elizabeth F. Bennett, Meriden, N. H.

MERIDEN (CONN.) SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION:

President, John M. Freitag, 52 Randolph Ave., Meriden, Conn.

Secretary, Louis C. Dassin, 89 Windsor Ave., Meriden, Conn.

MIAMI (FLA.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, Mrs. J. T. Gratigny, Buena Vista, Fla.

Secretary, Mrs. R. D. Maxwell, 230 S. E. 1st Ave., Miami, Fla.

MILLBROOK (N. Y.) GARDEN CLUB:

President, Oakleigh Thorne, Millbrook, N. Y.

Secretary, Miss Katherine Wodell, Millbrook, N. Y.

MINNEAPOLIS (MINN.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, Mrs. Charles F. Keyes, 2225 Lake of Isles Blvd., Minneapolis, Minn.

Secretary, Mrs. D. D. Webster, 1721 Irving Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

MILWAUKEE (WIS.) WILD-LIFE PROTECTIVE SOCIETY:

President, Clarence J. Allen, P. O. Box 738, Milwaukee, Wis.

Secretary, Charles I. Foster, 534 Caswell Block, Milwaukee, Wis.

MISS HATTIE AUDUBON SOCIETY (KY.):

President, Mrs. Pierce Butler, 1303 1st St., Louisville, Ky.

Secretary, Miss Jenny L. Robbins, 505 W. Ormsby Ave., Louisville, Ky.

MISSOULA (MONT.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Mrs. Sarah E. Sumner, 416 Grand Ave., Missoula, Mont.

Secretary, Miss C. Wells, 502 S. 4th St., Missoula, Mont.

MONDAY CONVERSATIONAL CLUB (OHIO):

President, Mrs. Ada Davey, 650 Bryson St., Youngstown, Ohio.

Secretary, Mrs. E. L. McKelvy, Boardman Rd., Youngstown, Ohio.

MONTCLAIR (N. J.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Randolph H. Howland, 164 Wildwood Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.
 Secretary, Miss Ellen Quick, 170 Inwood Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.

NATURE-STUDY CLUB (ILLS.):

President, Mrs. Maude M. Cormack, 210 N. Avon St., Rockford, Ills.
 Secretary, Miss Gertrude M. Thomas, 1003 N. Court St., Rockford, Ills.

NATURE-STUDY CLUB (IOWA):

President, Mrs. Charles McNider, 232 2d St., S. E. Mason City, Iowa.
 Secretary, Mrs. W. F. Muse, 22 River Heights, Mason City, Iowa.

NEIGHBORHOOD NATURE CLUB (CONN.):

President, Miss Elizabeth H. Banks, Westport, Conn.
 Secretary, Miss Mary H. Burr, Southport, Conn.

NEWARK (N. J.) BAIT AND FLY-CASTING CLUB:

President, Kenneth F. Lockwood, 92 Richelieu Terrace, Newark, N. J.
 Secretary, R. Kersting, 82 Fulton St., New York City.

NEW BEDFORD (MASS.) WOMAN'S CLUB:

President, Mrs. Walter H. Bassett, 347 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.
 Secretary, Mrs. I. M. Kelsey, 53 Willis St., New Bedford, Mass.

NEWBURYPORT (MASS.) BIRD CLUB:

President,
 Secretary, Miss Helen Coffin, 120 State St., Newburyport, Mass.

NEW CENTURY CLUB of UTICA, (N. Y.):

President, Mrs. Frances W. Roberts, 253 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.
 Secretary, Miss Ida J. Butcher, 253 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

NEW PHILADELPHIA (OHIO) BIRD CLUB:

President, Mrs. J. M. Smith, New Philadelphia, Ohio.
 Secretary, Miss Gertrude Kaderly, New Philadelphia, Ohio.

NEW YORK BIRD AND TREE CLUB (N. Y.):

President, Dr. George F. Kunz, 601 W. 110th St., New York City.
 Secretary, Mrs. David C. Ball, 230th St. and Hudson River, New York City.

NORRISTOWN (PA.) AUDUBON CLUB:

President, Willis R. Roberts, 800 DeKalb St., Norristown, Pa.
 Secretary, Miss Isabella Walker, 50 Jacoby St., Norristown, Pa.

NORTH EAST NATURE-STUDY CLUB (PA.):

President, N. S. Woodruff, North East, Pa.
 Secretary, Mrs. J. M. Benedict, North East, Pa.

OIL CITY (PA.) AUDUBON CLUB:

President, Miss Grace Robinson, 304 Orange St., Oil City, Pa.
 Secretary, Miss Hattie Gould, 106 W. 1st St., Oil City, Pa.

PASADENA (CALIF.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, Howard W. Carter, Pasadena, Calif.
 Secretary, Miss Alice W. Pitman, 747 N. Mentor Ave., Pasadena, Calif.

PEORIA (ILLS.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, Mrs. V. H. Chase, 402 Fisher St., Peoria, Ills.
 Secretary, Miss Minnie M. Clark, 514 Western Ave., Peoria, Ills.

PHILERGIAN (MASS.):

President, Mrs. Walter A. Poore, 94 Liberty St., E. Braintree, Mass.
 Secretary, Mrs. H. T. French, 353 Beacon St., Boston 17, Mass.

PILGRIM WOMEN'S CLUB (MASS.):

President, Mrs. Charlotte Gaylord, 21 Trull St., Dorchester, Mass.
 Secretary, Mrs. Alma Worthington, 116 Amandine St., Dorchester, Mass.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC (CAN.) SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF BIRDS:

President, L. McL. Terrill, 44 Stanley Ave., St. Kambers, Que., Can.

Secretary, Mrs. M. E. L. Dyer, 12 Willow Ave., Westmount, Montreal, Can.

RACINE (WIS.) BIRD CLUB:

President,

Secretary, Miss L. M. Collier, 1308 Main St., Racine, Wis.

RANDOLPH BIRD CLUB OF WESTFIELD (N. Y.):

President, Arthur B. Ottaway, Westfield, N. Y.

Secretary, Miss Olive R. Jones, 26 Chestnut St., Westfield, N. Y.

READ, MARK AND LEARN CLUB (R. I.):

President, Mrs. Julia A. Rich, 32 Whitmarsh St., Providence, R. I.

Secretary, Mrs. George A. Jepherson, 134 Brown St., Providence, R. I.

RESOLUTE CIRCLE OF THE KING'S DAUGHTERS (CONN.):

President, Mrs. Elizabeth Rathburn, Ivoryton, Conn.

Secretary, Mrs. L. Behrens, Ivoryton, Conn.

RHINEBECK (N. Y.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Maunsell Crosby, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Secretary, Tracy Dows, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

ROCKAWAY (N. Y.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Arthur H. Cooper, 7 Lockwood Ave., Far Rockaway, N. Y.

Secretary, Miss Margaret S. Green, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

SAGEBRUSH AND PINE CLUB (WASH.):

President, J. Howard Wright, North Yakima, Wash.

Secretary, Miss Carrie Grosenbaugh, North Yakima, Wash.

ST. LOUIS (MO.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Dr. Robert J. Terry, 5315 Delmar Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Secretary, Miss Jennie F. Chase, St. Louis, Mo.

ST. PETERSBURG (FLA.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, Mrs. Katherine Tippetts, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Secretary, Mrs. M. G. Foster, St. Petersburg, Fla.

SARATOGA SPRINGS (N. Y.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Waldo Leon Rich, 15 Rock St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Secretary, Miss Caroline C. Walbridge, 109 Lake Ave., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

SAVANNAH (GA.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, H. B. Skeele, 116 W. Gaston St., Savannah, Ga.

Secretary, Mrs. B. F. Bullard, 122 East 36 St., Savannah, Ga.

SCITUATE (MASS.) WOMAN'S CLUB:

President, Mrs. Eva L. Granes, North Scituate, Mass.

Secretary, Mrs. Mary A. Doherty, Scituate, Mass.

SCRANTON (PA.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Mrs. Francis H. Coffin, 1528 Jefferson Ave., Scranton, Pa.

Secretary, Miss Eleanor Jones, 14 Dart Ave., Carbondale, Pa.

SEATTLE (WASH.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, Mrs. C. N. Compton, 6510 First Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.

Secretary, F. W. Cook, 1603 E. Harrison St., Seattle, Wash.

SEWICKLEY VALLEY (PA.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, Mrs. Tracy W. Guthrie, Edgeworth, Pa.

Secretary, Miss E. L. Young, 405 Peebles St., Sewickley, Pa.

SKANEATELES (N. Y.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President,

Secretary, Miss Sarah M. Turner, Skaneateles, N. Y.

SOCIETE PROVENCHER D'HISTOIRE NATURELLE:

President, Rev. P. J. Fillion, 18 Avenue Maisoneuve, Quebec, Can.
 Secretary, Joseph D. Matte, 18 Avenue Maisoneuve, Quebec, Can.

SOUTH BEND (IND.) HUMANE SOCIETY:

President, George B. Beitner, 1833 Portage Ave., South Bend, Ind.
 Secretary, H. A. Pershing, 203 E. Wayne St., South Bend, Ind.

SOUTH HAVEN (MICH.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Mrs. A. D. Williams, South Haven, Mich., Route No. 2.
 Secretary, Miss Florence T. Gregory, South Haven, Mich.

SPOKANE (WASH.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Walter Bruce, 813 Lincoln Place, Spokane, Wash.
 Secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Buckecker, W. 725 Chelan Ave., Spokane, Wash.

STANTON BIRD CLUB (MAINE):

President, Albert L. Kavanagh, 36 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Maine.
 Secretary, Mrs. C. E. Norton, 8 Mountain Ave., Lewiston, Maine.

STATEN ISLAND (N. Y.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Mrs. Charles M. Porter, 224 Davis Ave., W. New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.
 Secretary, Charles W. Leng, New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.

SUSSEX COUNTY (N. J.) NATURE-STUDY CLUB:

President, Mrs. Wm. G. Drake, 33 Halsted St., Newton, N. J.
 Secretary, Miss F. Blanche Hill, Andover, N. J.

TOPEKA (KANS.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President,
 Secretary,

TUESDAY SOROSIS CLUB (MASS.):

President, Mrs. William McQueston, 34 Marston St., Lawrence, Mass.
 Secretary, Mrs. Hiram H. Mellor, 493 Lowell St., Lawrence, Mass.

ULSTER GARDEN CLUB (N. Y.):

President, Mrs. John Washburn, Saugerties, N. Y.
 Secretary, Mrs. Charles Warren, Clinton Ave., Kingston, N. Y.

ULSTER (PA.) NATURE CLUB:

President, Mrs. Fred E. Mather, Ulster, Pa.
 Secretary, Miss Martha McMoran, Ulster, Pa.

VASSAR WAKE-ROBIN CLUB (N. Y.):

President, Miss Mary K. Brown, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Secretary, Miss Mary Horne, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

VERMONT BIRD CLUB:

President, Dr. Ezra Brainerd, Middlebury, Vt.
 Secretary, Mrs. Nellie Flynn, Burlington, Vt.

VIGO COUNTY (IND.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Mrs. T. W. Moorehead, 126 W. 8th St., Terre Haute, Ind.
 Secretary, Sarah J. Elliott, Union Hospital, Terre Haute, Ind.

WADLEIGH GENERAL ORGANIZATION (N. Y.):

President, Miss Frieda Finklestein, 233 W. 112th St., New York City.
 Secretary, Miss Mildred Bunnell, 235 W. 135th St., New York City.

WASHINGTON STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS:

President, Mrs. A. E. Larson, 1811 W. Yakima Ave., Yakima, Wash.
 Secretary, Mrs. W. O. Bradbury, 513 N. 2d St., Yakima, Wash.

WATERBURY (CONN.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Mrs. A. A. Crane, 300 W. Main St., Waterbury, Conn.
 Secretary, Carl F. Northrup, 144 Bank St., Waterbury, Conn.

WATERTOWN (N. Y.) BIRD CLUB:

President, P. B. Hudson, Watertown, N. Y.
Secretary, Miss Grace B. Nott, Watertown, N. Y.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE (MASS.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Miss Margaret Longaker, 451 Tower Court, Wellesley, Mass.
Secretary, Miss Helen A. Gary, 115 Tower St., Wellesley, Mass.

WEST CHESTER (PA.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Dr. Clyde E. Ehinger, 100 Rosedale Ave., West Chester, Pa.
Secretary, Miss Lilian W. Pierce, 205 S. Walnut St., West Chester, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, Charles B. Horton, 902 Standard Life Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Secretary, John W. Thomas, Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILLIAMSTOWN (MASS.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Mrs. Walter MacLaren, Williamstown, Mass.
Secretary, Mrs. Carroll L. Maxey, Williamstown, Mass.

WINTER PARK (FLA.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Rev. W. M. Burr, Winter Park, Fla.
Secretary, W. Scott Way, Winter Park, Fla.

WISCONSIN GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION:

President, Mark Catlin, Appleton, Wis.
Secretary, E. P. Trautman, Stevens Point, Wis.

WOMAN'S CLUB (CONN.):

President, Mrs. E. B. Hobart, 40 Maple St., Seymour, Conn.
Secretary, Mrs. L. C. McEwen, 106 West St., Seymour, Conn.

WYNCOTE (PA.) BIRD CLUB:

President, E. H. Parry, Wyncote, Pa.
Secretary, Miss Esther Heacock, Wyncote, Pa.

WYOMING VALLEY (PA.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, Mrs. W. J. Trembath, 308 Maple Ave., Kingston, Pa.
Secretary, H. W. Bay, 66 Pettebone St., Forty Fort, Pa.



JOHN H. KOCH & COMPANY, Certified Public Accountants
55 Liberty Street, New York

October 21, 1921.

THE AUDIT COMMITTEE,
 National Association of Audubon Societies, Inc.,
 1974 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—We have completed our customary examination of the books, accounts, and records of The National Association of Audubon Societies, Inc., for the year ended October 19, 1921, and present herewith the following Exhibits together with our comments thereon:

EXHIBIT A—BALANCE SHEET AS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, OCTOBER 19, 1921.

EXHIBIT B—INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT, GENERAL FUND.

EXHIBIT C—INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT, EGRET PROTECTION FUND.

EXHIBIT D—INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT, CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL FUND.

EXHIBIT E—INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED ORNITHOLOGY.

EXHIBIT F—INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT, FUND FOR NATIONAL PARKS' DEFENSE.

EXHIBIT G—STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

All disbursements made on account of your various funds were substantiated either by duly approved and receipted vouchers or cancelled endorsed checks.

We examined all investment securities held at your safe deposit vault and found them to be in order.

Confirmations were received from your depositories, certifying to the balances as shown on your books.

Submitting the foregoing, we are,

Very truly yours,

JOHN H. KOCH & CO.,
Certified Public Accountants.

The Report of the Treasurer of the National Association of Audubon Societies, for Year Ending October 19, 1921

Exhibit A

ASSETS

<i>Cash in Banks and at Office (Exhibit G)</i>		\$43,005 83
<i>Furniture and Fixtures—</i>		
Balance October 19, 1920.	\$1,615 40	
Additions this year.	247 60	
	<hr/>	
	\$1,863 00	
Less—Depreciation.	383 25	
	<hr/>	1,479 75
<i>Inventory of Plates, etc. (Nominal Value)</i>		500 00
<i>Bird Island Purchase, Orange Lake, Fla.</i>		250 20
<i>Buzzard Island, S. C.</i>		300 00
<i>Audubon Boats—</i>		
Balance October 19, 1920.	\$1,936 66	
Less—Sale of "Grebe II"	\$270 00	
Depreciation.	127 09	
	<hr/>	397 09
	<hr/>	1,539 57
<i>Investments, Endowment Fund—</i>		
Bonds and Mortgages on Manhattan and Bronx Real Estate.	\$407,700 00	
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. Bonds.	3,000 00	
U. S. Government Liberty Bonds (Par \$45,400.00).	45,105 00	
	<hr/>	455,805 00
<i>Investments, Mary Dutcher Memorial Fund—</i>		
Bonds and Mortgages on Manhattan Real Estate.		7,100 00
<i>Investment, Roosevelt Memorial Fund—</i>		
U. S. Government Liberty Bonds (Par \$12,000.00).		11,839 65
<i>Prepaid Interest on Endowment Fund Investment.</i>		23 75
	<hr/>	
<i>Total Assets.</i>		\$521,843 75

*Endowment Fund—***LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS**

Balance, October 19, 1920.....	\$447,329 04	
Received from Life Members.....	15,250 00	
Received from Gifts.....	720 00	
Bequest from Estate of Betsy S. Beal	100 00	
Balance October 19, 1920		\$463,399 04

Mary Dutcher Memorial Fund—

Balance October 19, 1921.....		7,737 70
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Special Funds—

Egret Protection Fund, Exhibit C.....	\$2,706 75	
Children's Educational Fund, Exhibit D	11,451 63	
Department of Applied Ornithology, Exhibit E.....	18 01	
Roosevelt Memorial Fund.....	14,675 16	
Fund for National Parks Defense, Exhibit F.....	2,463 93	
		31,315 48

Accounts Payable.....

9,153 00

Surplus—

Balance, October 19, 1920.....	\$7,323 72	
Add: Gain for year ended October 19, 1921, from Income Account, Exhibit B.....	2,914 81	
Balance, October 19, 1921.....		10,238 53

Total Liabilities and Surplus..... \$521,843 75

INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT—General Fund**Exhibit B****EXPENSE***Wardens' Services and Reservations—*

Salaries.....	\$525 00
Reservation Expense.....	46 00

Educational Effort—

\$571 00

Administration Expense.....	\$8,302 43
BIRD-LORE, Extra Pages Annual Report.....	2,890 24
BIRD-LORE to Members.....	5,963 87
Bird Books.....	1,877 65
Colored Plates in BIRD-LORE.....	394 72
Contribution to Florida Audubon Society.....	500 00
Contribution to George Shiras Testimonial.....	100 00
Contribution to American Bison Society.....	100 00
William Dutcher Tablet.....	245 00
Drawings.....	340 00
Electros and Half-tones.....	22 98
Educational Leaflets.....	3,386 81
Field Glasses.....	2,043 47
Field Agents' Salaries and Expenses.....	6,570 74
Legislation.....	869 09
Library.....	140 84
Printing, Office and Field Agents.....	614 65
Slides.....	1,039 80
Summer School Work.....	62 50
Miscellaneous, Supply Department.....	625 16
Roosevelt Bird Refuge.....	631 49

36,721 44

Report of the Treasurer

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INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT—EXPENSE, continued

General Expenses—

Annual Meeting Expense.....	\$467 05	
Auditing.....	125 00	
Cartage and Expressage.....	59 04	
Depreciation on Boats.....	127 09	
Depreciation on Office Furniture.....	383 25	
Electric Light.....	32 86	
Exchange on Checks.....	20 88	
Envelopes and Supplies.....	722 60	
Insurance.....	223 45	
Legal Services.....	260 00	
Miscellaneous.....	354 60	
Multigraphing.....	68 70	
Publicity and Propaganda.....	11,401 44	
Office and Storeroom Rents.....	2,971 00	
Office Assistants.....	8,726 53	
Postage.....	1,217 37	
Supply Department Expense.....	2,267 94	
Stencils, Addressograph machine.....	68 96	
Telegraph and Telephone.....	301 74	
		29,799 50
<i>Total Expense.....</i>		\$67,091 94
<i>Balance being Net Profit for year carried to Surplus (Exhibit A) ..</i>		2,914 81
		\$70,006 75

INCOME

<i>Members' Dues.....</i>		\$22,635 00
<i>Contributions.....</i>		8,426 41
<i>Interest on Investments.....</i>		25,160 50
<i>Supply Department Receipts—</i>		
Bird Books.....	\$2,766 61	
BIRD-LORE.....	716 20	
Educational Leaflets.....	5,555 35	
Field-Glasses.....	2,986 12	
Slides.....	511 00	
Bulletins.....	149 23	
Cabinets.....	416 76	
Charts.....	683 57	
		13,784 84
<i>Total Income.....</i>		\$70,006 75

EGRET PROTECTION FUND
INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT

Exhibit C

Balance, October 19, 1920..... \$512 45

INCOME—

Contributions..... 4,024 15

\$4,536 60

EXPENSE—

Egret Wardens.....\$1,370 00

Legal Services..... 25 00

Reservation Expenses..... 3 00

Telegraph..... 1 00

Inspecting Rookeries..... 327 71

Traveling Expense..... 32 20

Printing..... 56 32

Motion Pictures and Prints..... 14 62

1,829 85

Balance, unexpended, October 19, 1921 per Exhibit A..... \$2,706 75

CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL FUND

Exhibit D**INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT**

Balance, October 19, 1920..... \$5,130 07

INCOME—

Contributions.....\$31,692 25

Junior Members' Fees..... 22,966 20

54,658 45

\$59,788 52

EXPENSES—

Administrative Expense..... \$1,500 00

BIRD-LORE to Junior Clubs..... 4,829 68

Buttons to Junior Clubs..... 1,978 39

Colored Plates in BIRD-LORE..... 394 73

Cartage and Expressage..... 278 68

Field Agents' Salaries and Expenses..... 4,237 32

Half-Tones for Publications..... 1 81

Office Rent..... 1,008 00

Office Supplies..... 263 21

Miscellaneous..... 228 56

Postage on Circulars and Literature..... 5,861 34

Printed Circulars to Teachers..... 2,071 07

Printed Envelopes..... 519 87

Printing Leaflet Units for Junior Members..... 16,577 55

Reports and Publicity..... 3,255 21

Soliciting for Junior Funds..... 589 03

Stenographic and Clerical Work..... 4,742 44

48,336 89

Balance, unexpended, October 19, 1921 per Exhibit A..... \$11,451 63

DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED ORNITHOLOGY
INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT

Exhibit E

<i>Balance, unexpended, October 19, 1920.....</i>	\$0 66
INCOME—	
Contributions.....	\$300 00
Earnings of Mr. H. K. Job—Public Lectures.....	782 85
	<hr/> 1,082 85
	\$1,083 51
EXPENSES—	
Agent's Salary and Expense.....	1,065 50
	<hr/>
<i>Balance, unexpended, October 19, 1921 per Exhibit A.....</i>	\$18 01

FUND FOR NATIONAL PARKS' DEFENSE
INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT

Exhibit F

INCOME—	
Contributions.....	\$6,103 50
EXPENSES—	
Publicity on behalf of National Parks.....	\$1,600 21
Postage on Circulars and Correspondence.....	501 50
Expenses of Agent in Washington, D. C.....	140 30
Slides Illustrating National Parks.....	187 50
Contributions to National Parks Association.....	690 00
Contributions to American Civic Association.....	500 00
Telegrams.....	17 91
Miscellaneous.....	2 15
	<hr/> 3,639 57
<i>Balance, unexpended, October 19, 1921 per Exhibit A.....</i>	\$2,463 93

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Exhibit G

RECEIPTS—

Income, General Fund.....	\$70,006 75	
Endowment Fund.....	16,070 00	
Egret Protection Fund.....	4,024 15	
Children's Educational Fund.....	54,658 45	
Department of Applied Ornithology.....	1,082 85	
Roosevelt Memorial Fund.....	359 23	
National Parks Defense Fund.....	6,103 50	
Sale of Boat.....	270 00	
<hr/>		
Total Receipts for Year ended October 19, 1921.....		\$152,574 93
Cash Balance, October 19, 1920.....		43,460 31
<hr/>		
		\$196,035 24

DISBURSEMENTS—

Expenses, General Fund.....	\$66,581 60	
Endowment Fund Investments.....	\$29,805 00	
Endowment Fund Interest Prepaid.....	23 75	
	<hr/>	
	\$29,828 75	
Less: Investments Reduced.....	8,450 00	
	<hr/>	
	21,378 75	
Egret Protection Fund.....	1,829 85	
Children's Educational Fund.....	39,183 89	
Department of Applied Ornithology.....	1,065 50	
National Parks' Defense Fund.....	3,639 57	
Furniture.....	247 60	
Roosevelt Memorial Fund, Investment.....	11,839 65	
Unpaid Bills, October 19, 1921.....	7,263 00	
<hr/>		
Total Disbursements for year ended October 19, 1921.....		153,029 41
Cash Balance, October 19, 1921 per Exhibit A.....		\$43,005 83

T. GILBERT PEARSON, President,
National Association of Audubon Societies,
New York City.

NEW YORK, October 24, 1921.

Dear Sir:—We have examined report submitted by John H. Koch & Company, certified public accountants, of the National Association of Audubon Societies, for the year ending October 19, 1921. The accounts show balance sheets of October 19, 1921, and income and expense account for the year ending the same date. Vouchers and paid checks have been examined by them in connection with all disbursements, and also the securities in the Safe Deposit Company.

Yours very truly,

F. A. LUCAS,
T. S. PALMER,
Auditing Committee.

